ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,118—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewes	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113*	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

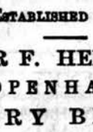
CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" at the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H.P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. and on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ON SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 15th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 19th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 14th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Calalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... ,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... ,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LORIMER'S SPECIAL

COCA-WINE.

Universally acknowledged to be the best of its class, in all respects. Is incomparable in producing sleep, enlivening spirits and removing drowsiness. Per imperial Pint of 20oz., Rs. 3 only.

PEPSINE TABLE SALT.

This Salt is in fine white Powder, containing strongest Pepsine, FREE FROM SMELL and DISAGREEABLENESS, is used in the same manner as ordinary Table Salt, and recommended for the cure and prevention of Indigestion. Per Bot. of 2oz., Annas 10.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL

Possesses the Properties and flavour of Limes, and forms an excellent and refreshing beverage when mixed with water, spirits or Aerated Waters. Per Quart, Re. 1-4.

DIGESTIVE PEPSINE SAUCE.

IN addition to the usual Ingredients of a first-class Sauce, this one contains pure Pepsine, Nature's remedy for Indigestion—hence it is invaluable to all Sufferers from that most distressing complaint, by whom it should be taken freely with every meal.

The delicacy of flavour and the richness and refined zest, combined in this justly celebrated Sauce, universally recommend it to the palate of the most fastidious epicure, while its judicious combination of selected aromatics proves a most grateful stimulus to the important functions of the Stomach, and its affluent piquancy lends a peculiar and exquisite enjoyment to the pleasures of the table. All persons wishing to enjoy good digestion should partake of it freely with their meals. Annas 8 and 14 per Bottle.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Without exception the finest Beef Extract in the world. Per 2oz. Pot, Re. 1-0.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass... ... Rs. 6-8 to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 429 OF 1892.

DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Residing at Colaba, near the Wodehouse Bridge, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

FRANCISCO CELESTINO FELECIANO DE MENEZES, Junior, formerly Vice-Consul for Portugal in Bombay, and his Wife, CECELIA OCTAVIA DE MENEZES, Portuguese Inhabitants, formerly Residing at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in Bombay, without the Fort, but at present residing at Para, in Brazil, and LUIS PHILIPPE DE ROZARIO, JOHN ANGELO DE ROZARIO and ROGER DE ROZARIO, all of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement, dated 22nd January, 1870, hereinafter referred to.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following moveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :

All those the two Policies of Insurance over the life of the said Francisco Celestino Feleciano de Menezes in the Standard Life Assurance Company, respectively numbered 0002-B W and 0003-B W for Rs. (6,000) Six Thousand each, respectively bearing an annual premium of Rs. (366-9-4) Three Hundred and Sixty-Six, Annas Nine and Pies Four, granted by the said Standard Life Assurance Company to the said Defendant, Francisco Celestino Feleciano de Menezes, at Bombay, on the Fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO RATANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL AND MERWANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL, SITUATE AT NARGOAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF THANNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 430 OF 1891.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Baronet, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS

RATANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL and MERWANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL, both Parsees, residing at Nargoal, in the District of Thanna.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, outhouses, stablings, well, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate in the Village of Nargoal, in the District of Thanna, by the Decree herein stated to contain Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, but by recent measurement found to contain Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described as Lot No. 2, belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vacant ground of Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, on the North by the property of the said Ratanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, and on the South partly by the vacant ground of Burjorjee Limjeebhoy Patel and partly by the property of Burjorjee Ratanjee Vakaria, and which said premises are marked with a Red Line Boundary in the Plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the Sheds, Wells, Trees and Plants thereon, situate on the North-east side of the Property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1, in the said Village of Nargoal, containing three acres and thirty-three goontas and three-fourths of another goonta, equal to Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and three square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered under Survey No. 46, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjeebhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjeebhoy Patel, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the other property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, on the North partly by the property of Ganda Callian Wania, and partly by the property of Bhungia Rudka Bhandary, and on the South partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, and partly by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and which said premises are marked with a green line boundary in the plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office, of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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NOTICE is hereby given that ANANDIBAI, Widow of RAGHOONATH WASSOODEV, has Contracted to SELL to LAKHBAI, Widow of POONSEY SAMAT, All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder, Mandvie, containing by Admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 105, and New Survey No. 2703, Old Collector's No. 1219, and New No. 6356, and Assessed under Ward No. 1076, and Street Nos. 20 and 24, and bounded on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by the property of Mirarjee Mooljee, and a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Raghowjee Walljee and now to Ghellabhai Ramjee, and on the South by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anandibai, Widow.

All persons having any claim or claims against the said land, hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, lien, charge, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1894.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff

VERSUS.

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1889, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1705, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Curseji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakrawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 535.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

DHULIA MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PRESIDENT of the Dhulia Municipality is prepared to receive Tenders (which should be Sealed and Marked "Tenders for the Supply of Pipes, &c.") up to 12 noon, on the 10th of August, 1894, for the Supply at SITE of CAST IRON PIPES and VALVES, &c., required for the Extension of the supply and service Mains and Town distribution.

2. Copies of Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, on payment of Rs. 8, or they can be inspected at the Office of the Municipality at Dhulia any Week-day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. CUMINE,
President, Dhulia Municipality.
Dhulia, Municipal Office, 9th July, 1894.

FOR SALE.

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Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

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A SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing at 10 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1894, will be held at the General Stores, Hubli, of a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, consisting of Hardware, Tools and Plant, old Rails, Trollies and Trolly Wheels, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Doors and Windows, Office furniture, Empty Wooden Casks, and Iron Drums, Steel and W. I. Scrap, and other miscellaneous articles.

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Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 2nd July, 1894.

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BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission	¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	"	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	"	¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyennais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIA BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 to 169
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,4)
B. B. &C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	90	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	800	60	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	...
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Bharani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Sundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	50
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES, Yearly Rs.

Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,45)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton Brenl's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	105
Fort	615	2'500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	500		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahura Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	387½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	230
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,90)
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	21
					1,060

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3:0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.0	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,235
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	817½
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	641
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	405
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	630
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	3.0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Nil	570
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,095
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	543
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	–	250		115
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1 00	900	dvd Rs.40	955
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	330
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	865
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30)
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,625
Masagon	5,000	0	25	Nil	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		pa
Madura Mills	7,000	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,350
Scoanderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	5.0	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,0	1,000	Nil	990
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	30-14
China Leaf	"	29-3 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-12 "
Do. Do. new	"	28-3 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-1
English Sovereigns	"	18-9
Do. Dragons	"	18-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	95-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	95-8
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexicus do.	"	196
Franc pieces	"	810

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Adjourned Annual Meeting, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, 3 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Arapahoe (s), from Cardiff; Nurani (s), Rangoon; and Kola (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Assam (s), from Aden; Culna (s), Calcutta; and Henry Bolckow (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th:—Rajpootana (s), for Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Dwarka (s), for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thibet entered the dock on Friday; the steamer Jubeda entered and the steamer Henzada left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Polluce entered, and the steamer Java left the dock on Saturday.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ATHLETIC CLUB.—A meeting of the members of the club was held on Friday evening, when very good progress was reported. The club now numbers nearly eighty members, and is supplying to many young men a means of recreation which was greatly needed.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March.....Departure.....Mallandaine
Aria.....Lucia di Lammermoor (Euphonium) ..Donizetti
Polka.....The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo solo) .....Brewer
Selection..La Traviata .....Verdi
Valse.....Sweet Briar .....Lowthian
Lancers..State Ball .....Seydel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. C. Marcks, managing director of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, has presented a gold medal to be fired for at the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meetings. The original intention of the donor was that the best aggregate score for three consecutive years should win the medal, but the committee find great difficulty in settling anything under these conditions. The number of British regiments in the Presidency is small, and continual changes take place—two regiments are leaving this year; also the interior changes in regiments are great, and only a very small number can possibly compete at the central meeting for three consecutive years. The executive committee, therefore, suggested that Mr. Marcks should allow the medal to be presented for the British Championship this year, to which he has agreed.

A WIDOW-MARRIAGE IN THE GUZERATI BANIA COMMUNITY.—Bai Dahibai, widow of late Harilal Munsukram, of Ahmedabad, and daughter of Harilal Munsuklal, also of Ahmedabad, was married, yesterday, at the Widow-Marriage Hall of Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, with Naranlal Bhogilal, in the presence of an influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The marriage ceremony was performed by Brahmin priests according to Hindu Shastras. Bai Dahibai and Naranlal, whose ages are at present twelve and twenty-seven, respectively, are both residents of Ahmedabad, and belong to respectable families of the Dasha Parwad caste among Meshri Banias. This is the first instance of widow-marriage in the Dasha Parwad caste. Bai Dahibai was first married by her parents at the age of twelve; but within six months after the marriage the husband died accidentally, leaving her a widow at that tender age. She has studied up to the Guzerati sixth standard in the Ahmedabad Female Training College. Amongst those who were present were the following:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Ranade, Khan Bahadur Peroze Hoshung Dastur, Shet Lukhmidas Khimji, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Rao Saheb Vrajrao Suntokrai Desai, Messrs. Krishnarao Bholanath, Lukhmidas Bhimji, N. G. Velinkar, Damoder Gordhan, Purshotam Bhugwandas, and P. K. Joshipara.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following local and outstation donations from 16th March upto 12th July, 1894, received towards the support of the English schools, established in Salsette and Bassein, and at Tanna, under the auspices of the above association:—Messrs. D. J. de Monte, P. C. de Almeida, a Parsee, and U. S. Consul, each Rs. 10; Messrs. G. Gonsalves, C. Zanella, Dawoodbhai Mussabhai, D. F., W. W. P., Mulji Jivraj, C. F. M., Dinshaw D. Curranee, H. V. Syburg, Lewis Gonsalves, H. C. Walker, G. H. T., P. R., Rustomji Ardaseer Spencer, R. M. Sayani, C. E. Kane, T. D. Rodrigues, Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas, Mervanjee R. Dalal, Sally Littlegoose, Ebrahim Noordeen and Co., Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Eduljee Framjee Allbless Sons, Dustoor Jamaspji Minocherjee, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Surgeon-Major J. Parker, each Rs. 5; Messrs. E. F. Viegas, Alexander Pereira, A. S. Narielwalla, Bomanji Dhunjeebhoy, G. R., E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Lady Soonabai S. Powalla, each Rs. 3; Messrs. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Parsee, P. J. de Almeida, F. M. Chinoy, D. E. Wacha, S. M. Moses, R. Khairaj, F. C. Remington, B. F. de Almeida, J. Borges, B. B. Bhasania, J. E. Mistry, Philipe de Cruze, B. Tyabji, Hajeebhoy Lallji, H. M. C., M. R. G., V. Parshotumdas, A. M. Dhurramsi, Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan, M. T. C., F. P., A. C. V., Damoder Tapidas, and Lady A. de Ga, each Rs. 2; Mr. Alex J. Agabeg, for April, May, June, and July, 1894, Rs. 8; C. J., I. S. B.. Messrs. Goverdhandas Mootiram, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, Ebrahim Hashim, A. C. R., M. V. de Silva, Charity, B. W. K., D. N. D., A. R., and Dr. D. M. D'Silva, L M & S, each Re. 1—total Rs. 266.

PRESENTATION TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—A large number of the parishioners of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, assembled, on Saturday evening, at the parochial house, with the object of offering an address to the acting Vicar, Rev. Marcal M. Alvares, who is shortly to take up his new appointment as the Vicar of Byander. The strains of the National Band enlivened the proceedings. Among those present were:—Rev. Fathers Themando Coutinho, and S. de Souza, Dr. L. P. do Rozario, Vice-Consul of Portugal, Messrs. J. A. do Rozario, J. V. de Quadros, J. F. Menezes, F. X. da Silva, Dr. C. F. Paco, Messrs. Menezes, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Couto, Messrs. P. J. de Souza, J. M. de Souza, A. C. L. Monteiro, C. Nazareth, F. X. Furtado, and D. R. Simoes, and F. de Mello. The proceedings were opened by Mr. J. V. de Quadros, the president of the presentation committee. Mr. C. A. Dias, on behalf of the parish, read an address, in which were mentioned in glowing terms the meritorious services the reverend gentleman has rendered to the parish for five years, and for the last two years as acting vicar. The address which was expressed on vellum by Mr. R. Rozario, was accompanied by a silver chalice. The recipient who was greatly moved appropriately replied. In alluding to the mention of his services in the address he said he had only done his duty as a member of the Church of Christ. Accepting the chalice he offered it to the Church, in which he had begun with his priestly career; but on the intervention of Mr. S. J. D'Souza, who in the parishioners' name, urged him to take it with him, he had no other alternative but to accede to their request. In the name of the reverend gentleman's particular friends, by whom he was held in high esteem, a silver pen was presented him by Dr. Paco, and Miss Hilda Monteiro having given him a rich bouquet, the proceedings were brought to a close, and refreshments were served out. Yesterday morning, at 8-30 a.m., Rev. Canon Deoginho M. Lobo, the new vicar, made his solemn entry in the church, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Aniceto M. D'Souza, D. D., and Cannon Faria. Rev. Alvaris ascending the pulpit read out the provision of appointment of the Rev. Canon Lobo to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, and mass was said by the new vicar. It may be mentioned that Canon Lobo was coadjutor of this very church so far back as 1865.

THE Madras Presidency Port Officer, in his last report on Ports and Lighthouses, remarks:—"The state of the bar at Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Nagapatam, and of the back-water at Mangalore is never likely to be satisfactory, for the reason that no permanent improvement is possible except at an expenditure quite beyond the resources of the port. During each dry season landing and shipping operations at these ports will be always hampered, and the sooner the steamer agents and other persons concerned in the trade of the port recognise this fact and the impossibility of improving matters without the necessary funds, the better it will be for every one concerned. At ports at which cargo work is not of daily occurrence and the boatmen of the port have to depend mainly on fishing as a means of livelihood, landing and shipping operations are occasionally checked by the difficulty of boat-owners in obtaining crews for their boats, and this is also a matter which the steamer agents fail to recognise, is quite beyond the control of the local Port Officer, and at times causes many useless references to me on the subject."

CHARGE OF SELLING A GIRL.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE.

ON Friday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case, in which Parvati, a Hindu widow, charged Saloobai, a Hindu woman, with selling her infant daughter, Radhi, to Chundri, a brothel-keeper, to be brought up for immoral purposes. Chundri was also charged with the offence of buying the girl with the intention of employing her for the purpose of prostitution. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused woman.

Parvati, widow of Gangaram Govindram, in her information, stated that she was a char-woman, and resided at Phool Gully, near Bhooleshwar. About a year ago, she was taken ill in Bombay, and was advised to proceed to her native country, Nasik, for a change of air. Accordingly she left for Nasik with her infant daughter, Radhi. She was accompanied by her neighbour, Saloobai, being too ill to travel alone. About a couple of days after they had reached Nasik, Saloobai prevailed upon prosecutrix to send her daughter back to Bombay to live with her, observing that her state of health was too weak to take care of the child. Prosecutrix, not having the slightest suspicion as to the sinister motive of Saloobai, sent the girl to Bombay. About four months afterwards she recovered completely, and came to Bombay to take her daughter from Saloobai, who was living with Chundri, a woman, residing in Funnaswadi. She found the girl in a bad state of health, and consequently resolved to keep her in Bombay. She again went to Nasik, and when she returned to Bombay about a week ago, she went to fetch her daughter from Chundri, but to her surprise was informed that the child had been sold to her by Saloo. Prosecutrix alleged that Chundri was a woman of ill-fame and kept a brothel at Funnaswadi. She apprehended that Chundri's object in purchasing Radhi (who was now about three years of age) was to bring the child up in her infamous profession, and derive profit thereby. Under the above circumstances, she charged Saloobai with selling Radhi for the purpose of prostitution, knowing that the child would very likely be "employed or used for some immoral purpose." She also charged Chundri with the offence of buying the girl with the intention of employing her for the purpose of prostitution. She prayed that warrants might be issued for the apprehension of the two women, and that they might be dealt with according to law. She further prayed that the police might be ordered to find Radhi, and produce her before the court; otherwise, she was afraid that an attempt would be made by Chundri, either to conceal or to kill the child.

After some evidence had been recorded, Chundri and Saloobai produced the girl in court, and said that they were willing to hand over Radhi to her mother Parvati. They denied the truth of the charge, and stated that they had not kept the child in their house with any bad motive.

The child was then handed over to Parvati, and the case was withdrawn.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "SUNDAY COMIC."

AT the Esplanade Police Court, John Hewett Fernandez, a Eurasian, describing himself as the manager of S. J. Tellery and Company, and residing at Hornby Road, Fort, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information against Freyger Michael, *alias* Fred. Mitchel, the proprietor of the weekly paper, called the *Sunday Comic*, carrying on business as F. Mitchel and Company in the Fort, charging him with defamation. The informant stated that when the *Sunday Comic* was started he used to contribute articles without any remuneration, but subsequently discontinued doing so owing to the kind of matter appearing therein. Another paper, called the *Bombay Gossip*, was started by George William Spalding, and at the request of the editor and proprietor, informant wrote articles for that paper. The defendant, F. Michael, *alias* F. Mitchel, having come to know that the *Bombay Gossip* was coming out on the 7th instant, and under the impression that informant was the editor and proprietor thereof, gave persons of informant's acquaintance to understand that he (defendant) was going to attack his personal character. Informant further stated that in the issue of the *Sunday Comic*, dated the 8th July, 1894, under the heading "Comments on the Prologue of the *Bombay Gossip*," Michael published several defamatory statements about him, and amongst others the following:—"The embryo editor of the *Gossip* obtained a clerkship, but unfortunately, however, for some failing or another the future Mr. Gossip received his walking ticket from one employment or another, &c." The above statement regarding his dismissal from employment, from any fault, was entirely false, and was made or allowed to be made by Michael maliciously to injure his reputation and career and to harm him in the estimation of his friends and in the eyes of his employers. The informant, through his solicitors, Messrs. Maganlal and Shroff, caused a notice to be sent to defendant, Michael, asking him to tender an apology, but he did not do so. The informant charged Freyger Michael, *alias* Fred. Mitchel, with defamation, and prayed that a summons might be issued against him, and that he might be dealt with according to law.

The summons was granted.

CRICKET.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB.

IN a match played on the Esplanade, between the above teams, on Saturday, the latter obtained a victory by 54 runs. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team went in first, and with steady play closed their innings for 132 runs. Mr. Gagrat, the champion bat, was in his usual brilliant form, and treated all bowlers very roughly, but was caught out after compiling a creditable and well-played 70. Machliwalla also played a good game, scoring 11. On the side of the Volunteers the Jackson brothers played brilliantly, raising the score from 22 to 66 runs. Mr. Catchpole began a very promising game, but was bowled out after a well-played 11. Mr. Writer, for Ralli Brothers, was dead on the wickets, taking 5, and was responded to for the Volunteers by Mr. Cole, who took a similar number. The following are the scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, c Woeman, b Cole	70
Mistry, b Jackson	6
Machliwalla, b Jackson	11
Drossos, b Cole	3
Writer, b W H Jackson	2
J Rodgers, c and b W H Jackson	6
H S Hussey, b Cole	5
E Rodgers, b Cole	4
Haboo, c Brandon, b Catchpole	7
Arjani, b Cole	1
Newman, not out	4
Extras	14
	133
Short	1
Total	132

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS C. C.

Quinney, b Writer	5
Catchpole, c Hussey	11
Claridge, c Gagrat, b Machliwalla	0
Heskith, b Writer	0
P W Jackson, b Gagrat	27
W H Jackson, b Writer	15
Woeman, b Gagrat	1
Cole, c Writer, b Hussey	1
Gouldstone, b Writer	0
Brandon, not out	5
Cross, b Hussey	3
Extras	10
Total	78

AFGHAN NEWS.

Information reaches us form Jelalabad that two new regiments, Kandahari and Turkestani, had reached Jelalabad to reinforce the troops on the Asmar border. After a short halt at Jelalabad they left for Asmar. These regiments are to co-operate in subduing the tribes at Chaghan Serai.

We hear that the Mohmands have had enough of fighting after their heavy loss in the collision with Afghan troops, and do not intend to give further trouble. Sixty Mohmand prisoners were captured by General Ghulam Haidar and sent to Kabul.

Trans-frontier correspondents have previously stated that an Afghan fortified post was to be established on the Kamdesh Kafir frontier. Now they state that General Ghulam Haidar is busily engaged in making a road thence to Kafiristan. This road will join the road leading from Jelalabad to Asmar and Kafiristan. General Ghulam Haidar is still at Asmar, and issues only verbal orders owing to his suffering from ophthalmia.

Umra Khan of Jandol has posted a force in the Harnai border, and General Ghulam Haidar is apprehensive of an attack and has issued orders for the reinforcement of the troops in Asmar fortress and has placed pickets along the border:—*C. and M. Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ANCIENT PARSEE LANGUAGES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Acts of the Bombay University is to be held, this evening, at a quarter-past five, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Syndicate on the following letter regarding the study of Zend and Pehlvi:—

Bombay, 17th February, 1894.

To Prof. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit for the favourable consideration of the Syndicate, that the subject of Zend and Pehlvi be admitted in the P.E., Intermediate, and B.A. course of the Bombay University. This subject was introduced in 1887-88 in the M.A. course (on the motion of Mr. Jeevanji Jamshedji Modi, one of the Fellows of our University, supported by Professor James Darmesteter of College de France); but was not then recognised for the lower arts course for the B.A. degree. Why this singular exception should have been made in the case of Zend and Pehlvi only, is not clear. It is needless to indicate the difficulties lying in the way of a college student who passes his B.A. even in Persian, of studying Zend and Pehlvi as a second language for the M.A. Examination. In the record of the Bombay University—from 1865 to 1893—of the forty-three gentlemen who took the M.A. degree in languages, none to our knowledge had ventured to take up a second language different from what he had studied at the College for his B.A. degree. What has happened in the past, it is feared, might recur in the future, and very few graduates would undertake to study this subject of Zend and Pehlvi for their M.A., if it remains excluded from the lower arts course.

In order to obviate this difficulty and to afford every facility to University students to take up this subject it seems necessary that Zend and Pehlvi should be recognised as one of the second languages in the P.E., Intermediate, and B.A. course. By this means alone the introduction of Zend and Pehlvi in our University arts course could be successfully turned to practical utility.

You are, Sir, well aware that Zend and Pehlvi form subjects of study and research in almost all the universities of Europe and America. It appears very strange that in Bombay where a large majority of Parsees reside, our University should not strive to be the foremost of all universities in fostering the study of Zend and Pehlvi. The learned opinions of European savants amply prove that Zend and Pehlvi literature teems with learning historical, philosophical, theological, and legendary, and it is quite sufficient to test the students preparing for the higher arts examinations.

The Parsee undergraduate who passes matriculation in Persian, would naturally take up Zend and Pehlvi in his College course, for by selecting this subject he would more easily learn the history, primitive belief, customs, and ideas of his own ancestors—a subject that will, no doubt, give him higher interest than any other second language prescribed for the B.A. course. It may not be out of place here if an extract is adduced in support of this proposal from a letter addressed to the Registrar of our University by Professor J. Darmesteter, and dated the 7th of February, 1887. The French savant says: "The subject of Zend and Pehlvi is likely to promote higher studies in the University. The scientific importance of this study is recognised all over Europe, and the Zend and Pehlvi languages are taught and studied in all the universities of the Continent. Bombay is more fitted than any place in the world for the development of Zend and Pehlvi studies, and Parsees are better prepared for them than Europeans by the advantages of birth and education. They have not yet availed, nor been induced to avail, themselves sufficiently of those natural advantages. It may be hoped that the measure proposed will work that way and create amongst the Parsees a real movement of scientific research." In our humble opinion, therefore, the Parsees should claim in our University the same support for the study of Zend and Pehlvi, just as the Hindus, the Mahomedans, and the Jews find for the study of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, and Hebrew, respectively.

The want of a chair of Zend and Pehlvi in any of the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University need not form any obstacle to a favourable decision, for there are two Madressehs in Bombay organised by Parsees where these ancient languages are taught. These Madressehs are quite efficient in teaching this subject up to the highest examination in arts—*viz.*, M.A. There is no lack of printed books too. Three editions of all the Zend texts are already issued, and several useful books in Pehlvi are printed.

We earnestly hope that on the basis of these facts the Syndicate will be pleased to recommend to the Senate that Zend and Pehlvi should be admitted in the B.A. course of examinations, and in that case it will be our pleasure to submit for their approval a list of Zend and Pehlvi books suitable for the P.E., Intermediate, and B.A. standards, respectively. We have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) K. R. CAMA.
(Sd.) DARAB DASTUR PESHOTAN SANJANA.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khan bhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsuklal, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G—To Vary Commissioner's Report.

646-92—M H Khan—Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others vs Narrondas Canjee—Tyabjee D and P and C

291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kessowjee Damodar and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others Little, S N and B.

549-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabhai Manoredas and others—Payne G and S and in person.

178-92—Ardasir H and D—N C McLeod vs Vassanbai—M H Khan.

279-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Manshuklal D and J.

534-93—Muljee and R—Kadar Fakir Mahomed and another vs Kastoorchand Javerchand and others—Little S N and B.

120-93—Edgelowland G—Manjee Kara vs Khetsey Karra and others—Mansuklal D and J.

42-94—Craigie L and O—Anandrao Crustna Hemde vs Fazul Jannahomed and others—Little S N and B.

50-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G.

178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jalkisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.

551-93—J and P—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Rukmibai and others—Bicknell M and M.

275-88—Bhaishanke and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasantlal Nagindas—Craigie L and O.

88-93—Framjee and M—Janabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

128-94—Bhaisunker and K—Luchmi Narayen Makhonlal and other vs Chabilram Chotram and others.

198-94—Little S N and B—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs Abdool Hoosein Ibrahim and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

288-90—Payne G and S—Moosajee Essoofally and others vs Rehmatbai and others—Jehangir D

181-99—Chalk W and S—Bai Safrabai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another—Little S N & B

537-93—Bhaishunker & K—Cullianjee Harjiwan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna V N K

121-93—Edgelow and G—Manjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Manshuklal D and J

122-93—Edgelow and G—Manjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Manshuklal D and J

289-92—Thakordas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and another vs Goolam Mahomed Cassumaily and others—Tyabjee D P and C

357-92—Takoredas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Summar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne G and S

451-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Goolam Mahomed Cassamally and others vs Karrimbhoy Ibrahim—Thakordas D and C

540-91—Nanu and H—Pallonjee Shapurjee Mistry vs The United Merchants Co Ld—Bicknell M and M.

266-93—Bicknell M and M—Choonilal Heeralal vs Ramdas Lchminarayen and others—Jehangir D.

602-93—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Culliandas vs The Man on Insurance Co Ld—Little S N and B

673-92—Ardesir H and D—H

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

23 cases bar soap.
100 cases candles.
3 ladies dresses and 6 pairs black hose.

The property of a gentleman consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chest of drawers, dining-table, whatnot, meat-safe, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. R. Satpute—

759 B. S. and Co. 1-2—2 parcels containing 53 dozen fountain pens 2 gross vials, 4 gross nibs and ½ dozen combination.

791 B. S. and Co.—1 parcel containing 24 watches and 8 gem rings.

On account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company—

955 S. M. and Co. 1—1 case 225 gross sewing machine needles.

By order of the Administrator-General—

A number of albums, prayer books, bibles, pictures, photo frames, books, massonic apron, &c., belonging to the estates of deceased persons.

On account of the concerned, ex Etolia—

J W 25-40 & Co } 1 doi 1-1 case samples of Japanned and brass padlocks and locks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong office-shigram with a young bay Arab horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the very valuable substantial teak and blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing and bedroom suites, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Richard, Lipo and Sons (Rose & Co.), rich table ornaments, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, rich glassware and crockery, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 16, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD AGIARY LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr Gordhundas Runchordas, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Bai Khursedbai, wife of Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Agiary lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 728 and street No. 57, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Maneckjee Pallonjee, on the west by the 3rd Agiary lane, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Byramjee Kerravalla, and on the south by the house of Merwanjee Dossabhoy, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of said Bai Khursedbai and her tenants.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR RARE OLD WHISKY AND BRANDY AND EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator, the Army, Navy and Civil Service Society of India, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

24 boxes Special Reserve very old Highland whisky.
14 boxes Walter Scott's rare old Midlothian whisky.
12 boxes Glavier Pere and Fils Special Cuvee Extra Dry Champagne in quarts and pints.
9 hogsheads of superior rare old Brandy of 1875, 1877, 1885, and 1889 vintage.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER TANJORE.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

The Steamer Tanjore, with her masts, rigs apparel, &c., as she now lies in the Prince's Dock. She has a gross tonnage of 2,263, tons and nett tonnage of 1,403. She was built in the year 1895, by Thames Iron Works, London. Her length is 321 2 ft., breadth 38'1 ft., depth 26'4 ft., poop 93 ft., forecastle 51 ft. She has compound 2 cylinders, 52" and 95", stroke 48", engines of 450 horse-power made by J. Howden & Co., Glasgow.

The above steamer is now on view at the Prince's Dock, and will be sold in one lot with the exception of chronometers and coal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 16, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case Turkey-red prints.
5 " nainsooks.
1 " black Italian cloth.
3 bales grey mulls.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedaly Bakerbhoy—

9239—1 case Goodall's stationery.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the G. I. P. Railway Goods station, Wareе Bunder—

1 tar case cigars, marked " 11" Trichinopoly to Wareе Bunder—Invoice 2818 of 2-6-91. Consignees: Messrs. Ramswamy Davey and Co.

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Bombay, July 16, 1894.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 14.

A DECLINE of ¼d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 28 3/8d. per oz., was the only change yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper at 62 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower at 4'88 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to this port.

To-day, a recovery of 1-16d. in the price of Silver, at 28 7-16d. per oz., took place in London; but all the Stock Exchange quotations come again unaltered. Silver in New York was further 1/8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 61⅞ cents per oz.; Exchange on London having recovered to 4'88¼ dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 31⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet. The price of 40s. Mule Twist was 1-8d. lower, at 6¾d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; Sales 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians; Imports 1,000 bales. With the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Tinnevellys, spot prices were still unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 3 27-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for November-December. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales less, at 54,000 bales. The week's Imports were 3,000 bales more, at 22,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,331,000 bales, was less, by 42,000 bales, than at the close of the previous week, and compared with the two previous years, at the same time. Yesterday's figures show a decrease of 45,000 bales, and of 218,000 bales, respectively. The figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are again missing from Reuter's weekly telegram. The price of ready American Cotton, in Liverpool declined 1/16d. during the week; and the spot quotation yesterday was 9-16d. lower than on the corresponding day last year though the same as that in 1892.

A decline of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7⅛ cents per lb.; and September Futures were 6 points lower at 6'95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week's total only a third of that for the same week in the two previous years; the total Receipts showing an increase of 883,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 1,185,000 bales as against the year before.

No further change to speak of has taken place in Cotton prices in New York to-day. The Receipts at the Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 1,000 bales last year, and 1,600 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,350, bales, compared with 7,330,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	5,000	15,000	15,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	10,000	21,000	11,000
" " Continent	12,000	16,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,844,000	4,931,000	7,023,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,821,000	2,191,000	3,237,000
" " to Continent do.	2,260,000	1,977,000	2,478,000
" Stock in the Ports	284,000	337,000	490,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe is as follows compared with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	2,753,550	3,176,940
" " Surats		212,550	331,440

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,311,000	1,375,980	1,519,190
" London	(not recd.)	7,010	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	12,000	40,000
East Indian "	14,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	...	1,404,990	1,608,190
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 1-2d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-8d.	3¾d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	5-8d.	¼d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India are now to hand, and, as far as this Presidency is concerned, they show a considerable increase in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, in comparison both with the missions in the previous month, and with those in June last year; while in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there was a falling-off compared with May, but some increase as against from 1893. Shipments of *Twist* were lighter in each comparison. Our figures for the first-half of this year, given below, show a large increase in every item of *Cloth*, and of *Twist*, compared with last year's missions to this port for the same period.

Bombay—	June 1894.	May 1894.	June 1893
Plain Cottons.....yds.	31,150,000	26,450,000	21,850,000
Colored do. ... "	3,650,000	4,300,000	2,800,000
Printed do. ... "	6,700,000	7,650,000	5,650,000
Twist .....lbs.	500,000	550,000	800,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	71,600,000	55,700,000	77,500,000
Colored do. ... "	6,200,000	6,150,000	3,400,000
Printed do. ... "	5,600,000	2,750,000	3,100,000
Twist ..... lbs.	600,000	400,000	650,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	12,300,000	5,500,000	6,600,000
Colored do. ... "	1,350,000	900,000	1,100,000
Printed do. ... "	1,650,000	1,250,000	1,850,000
Twist ..... lbs.	1,050,000	550,000	1,050,000

Bombay only for 6 months 1894.	for 6 months 1893.
Plain Cottons ...yds. 249,650,000	173,950,000
Colored do. ... " 33,700,000	25,650,000
Printed do. ... " 68,250,000	45,000,000
Twist .....lbs. 4,450,000	3,250,000

The Cotton market was nominally open here today, but no business transpired, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

The other Produce markets, as well as the Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the *Moharrum* holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,797 bales.
Wheat	5,739 cwts.
Linseed	3,905 "
Rapeseed	5,870 "
Poppyseed	506 "
Groundnuts	1,940 "

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	1	...	...	23
Teheran	15	1	55 p.m.	...	23
Suez	15	11	30 a.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	..	6
" Karachi	..	6	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Acora interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

Reunion mail closes at Seychelles at 8 p.m., on the 16th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUXEY—July 14, on Saturday, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, Bombay, Jehangeer, son of Dinshaw Jehangeer Buxey, and grandson of Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LEE—June 26, at Londonn, Cheltenham, the wife of Harry Lee, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—June 19, at The Hermitage, Effingham Leatherhead, the wife of J W P Muir Mackenzie, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORNWALL—HAGGARD—June 21, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, William W G Cornwall, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of Frederick T Haggard, of Broadwater Down, Tunbridge, Wells.

DEATHS.

DANIELL—June 24, at the Mission Hall, and Soldiers' Home, Aldershot, Georgiana Fanny Shipley, only daughter of the late Capt Frederic Daniell, HIECS, and of Louisa, his wife, aged 59.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOBBIE—July 7, at Landour, the wife of Captain H H Dobbie, D A A G, Muskerry, of a son.

LONDON—July 7, at Coonoor, the wife of James K London, of a daughter.

STONE—July 9, at Manganapudi, Krishna District, the wife of F W Montague Stone, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son (Robert Charles).

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1894.

JUST at a time when Dr. Watt has received the well-deserved encomiums of the Secretary of State upon the ability he has displayed in the compilation of the Dictionary of Indian Economic Products, there comes to hand an eighty-paged "Memorandum on the Resources of British India." The pamphet has been written by Dr. Watt, in answer to a series of questions asked by the Imperial Federation League, and may be regarded as a comprehensive summary of the main features of the Dictionary. Impressed with the idea that one of the surest methods for welding together the Empire on which the sun never sets is to promote inter-commercial relations between all parts of the Queen's Dominion, the Federation League has requested information from each of the British dependencies respecting their food-producing capacities, the necessities of home consumption, the extent of possible increased production, the possibilities of development on new lines, the present state of manufactures and trade, and the likelihood of development of trade with other portions of the British Empire. Coming as it does from the pen of one who has given years of study to the questions dealt with, the pamphlet may be regarded as a most authentic pronouncement on matters of vital import to the Indian Empire. We must, however, postpone consideration of the compilation as a whole for the purpose of reviewing Dr. Watt's remarks regarding the trade in which, not only the Western Presidency, but the whole of India is chiefly interested at the present time. With regard to the quality of Indian grown cotton, Dr. Watt considers that it affords a remarkable instance of the belief he repeatedly expresses, that the bane of Indian commerce has been the undue value attached to the acclimatization of new plants and animals to the almost entire exclusion of the consideration of indigenous stocks. It has long passed into a proverb that foreign languages should be left alone until a fair acquaintance with one's mother tongue has been attained, and Dr. Watt thinks that it would have been far better for the commerce of India if the same principle had been carried out in regard to the growth of cotton. A century ago it was believed in England that the time would come when, for political reasons, India would be regarded as the chief producer of this staple, and the report of a Polish botanist sent out by the British Government to study the indigenous cotton plants of India, shows that the crops grown in Western India at that time, were very different from those of the present day, and the systems of cultivation, pursued even on the black soils of Gujerat, differed in some important respects from those now followed.

The East India Company entertained the unfortunate opinion that, in order to enable them to participate in the greatly expanding British traffic in raw cotton, the most highly prized forms of the American varieties must be acclimatized, and to this end large sums of money were spent, which would have been used to better advantage is an effort to improve and develope the indigenous crops. It is true that after many years of experiment New Orleans cotton—a staple far superior to the Indian—was produced at Dharwar, but the high price obtained for this induced adulteration instead of encouraging greater effort. So frequent were the frauds committed that thirty years ago a law was passed to punish the perpetrators. But this measure failed in its main object, and as innocent persons were often convicted, such harm was done to the industry that the law had to be repealed and the trade was left to take care of itself. In the meantime, however, the reputation of India for its once famous indigenous cottons was completely destroyed, and its American crops, having fallen into disfavour, rapidly degenerated in quality, until at the present time, according to Dr. Watt, "it may almost be described as inferior to many of the indigenous cottons." In fact the Indian cotton trade has for many years been drifting into a restricted groove. As the produce goes to mills that do not wish for a superior or long staple, but only a pure one (that is, not a mixture of several lengths of staples) some of the largest buyers may be said to discourage improvement. The results of such a method of trade are two-fold: India's chance of supplying English mills is destroyed; and "the Indian mills are compelled to look to foreign countries for their present or future supplies of superior staples, and are thus more or less confined in their operations to one class of goods." These words vividly bear out the argument adduced by the Chairman of the Bombay Millowner's Association, both at the annual meeting, and when Mr. Westland was here a week ago, that it would be most unjust to put an excise duty on the products of Indian mills merely for the purpose of appeasing the Manchester merchants. Dr. Watt goes on to lament the limited character of the trade which is "practically cornered or restricted in its possible development by interested parties, who advance the plausible axiom that demand is the controlling power of production." Those growers and traders who are now lamenting the deficiency both in quantity and quality of the cotton crops of the Western Presidency should take to heart the earnest declaration of Dr. Watt that "improvement of the staple may be emphatically affirmed as the rational direction in which an extension of our production of cotton should be looked for, since the existing traffic is aimed at the destruction of all good features of the indigenous fibre, if not of the morality of both grower and trader." What is true of cotton is also true of almost all articles of Indian trade—little or no effort has been put forth towards developing on scientific principles the quality of the articles of Indian commerce.

This is a heavy indictment, but its severity is somewhat softened by the admission tacitly conveyed elsewhere in the pamphlet that the improvement of staple would require a great deal of care and thought. Dr. Watt acknowledges that universal ignorance prevails amongst the ryots regarding environment in relation to special crops. The greatest possible apathy exists regarding all questions that affect the specific property of the crops grown, or the influences that have in the past, and are likely in the future, to favour or restrict an expansion of production. The British agriculturist dislikes new methods—the Indian ryot positively abhors them. This fact seems to have been forgotten by Dr. Watt when he charges "the temptations of modern commerce" with the whole responsibility for "changing the agricultural methods and materials of the country, and upsetting the artistic instincts of the people." The great variations in race, variety, and species of cotton coming from the same district is a remarkable factor in the situation. At Surat and Broach a high cultivation on a rich black cotton soil is found to yield one of the finest long staple cottons grown in India, but during the first three months of the year the soil is split into great blocks, the cracks penetrating to such a depth as to render perennial crops an impossibility. As a result, trees are very rare and hedges almost unknown. But the lighter soils of the adjacent State of Baroda are able to support perennial cottons, trees are frequent, and hedges universal. "Here then," says Dr. Watt, "are two cotton crops of the late series growing side by side, but which practically cannot be interchanged from district to district, and in which the systems of cultivation pursued and the quality of the staples afforded are as different as the two plants from each other." He comes to the conclusion that frequently the limits in which an extension of area of cultivation can be carried, without destroying completely all the properties of the crops are very small. The soils of Broach and Kathiawar are so suitable for cotton that almost any kind, no matter how inferior, would in a few years attain a position of considerable merit. But in the less-favoured regions of Khandeish and the Central Provinces this is not the case, and Dr. Watt warns the growers that any tampering with sorts and the substitution of inferior for superior crops would be disastrous. Turning to that portion of the pamphlet which deals with the manufacture of cotton goods, it is somewhat disappointing to find that Dr. Watt contents himself with the giving of statistics. From these it appears that cotton exports (including re-exports) have for the last eighteen years developed at the rate of twenty-seven per cent. per annum; whilst the increase in the export of purely Indian cotton manufacture in the same period averaged sixty-two per cent. per year. This industry, founded on European principles for little more than forty years, now has capital invested in it to the extent of one hundred and twenty million rupees, and gives employment to a hundred and twenty thousand persons. In addition to the hundred and thirty cotton mills there are nearly four hundred mills for cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing. If so much has been done in forty years, Dr. Watt asks, what will be the position of the industry four decades hence? But while there has been so satisfactory a development of the export of cotton goods, there has been a serious decline in the quantity of raw material sent out of India, a decline the blame for which, Dr. Watt attributes to deteriorated crops. He points to past experience in proof of his contention that an improvement towards a higher and better paid standard is possible. Within the regions of superior production the cultivators are fully aware that degeneration occurs with neglect and prolonged continuance of cultivation of any particular form on the same soil, and Dr. Watt unhesitatingly avers that with the selection of seed and the cultivation of specially-selected plants for the production of seed, the crop of any Indian district might easily be improved by fifty per cent. If this is so, the advance would be well worth the efforts put forth for its attainment.

ALTHOUGH the movement to bring about bimetallism has made, and is making, some progress at home, the Metropolitan press without, we believe, a single exception, still perversely adheres to the side which find its chief support in the City of London. Bimetallists have a whole-hearted belief in their creed and, like other enthusiasts, attribute all candid opposition to ignorance or something worse. One of the bimetallic professors, Mr. Shields Nicholson, went up to town from Scotland, the other day, to read a paper before a society with a high-sounding name, the British Economic Association, on "Political Economy and Journalism." Mr. Nicholson, who, besides being a professor in a Scotch University, is, if not a journalist, a contributor to the press, and as such he might have been expected to know a little more about the interior economy of a newspaper office than he displayed in his lecture or sermon. Mr. Balfour, for whom there was even less excuse, fell into the same error, and by insinuating that the journals of the day cared for nothing but making large dividends, has brought down upon himself no small amount of indignation. He began by dissociating himself from the task undertaken by the learned professor—Mr. Balfour here rather maladroitly let the cat out of the bag—"of proselytizing the newspaper press of this country." "For my own part," the right hon. gentleman proceeded, "I never ventured upon any undertaking so audacious in character. The newspaper press of this country is one of the institutions under which we live, which we submit to, which we profit by, which we suffer from, but which we do not criticise." And then Mr. Balfour immediately did what he disclaimed ever doing. He criticised newspapers and newspaper writers, in what the *St. James's Gazette*, one of his principal supporters as a politician, is constrained to describe as a pompous manner. The *Times* retorts that journalists may not know everything about scientific political economy, and they may not always feel quite certain that its refinements have more than academic interest, yet "their grasp of broad principles of economic action is quite as firm as that even of our leading legislators." *Nemo me impune lacessit* is the motto of the *Times* and the other journals that have replied to Mr. Balfour's incautious preachings. "Members of the Legislature," says the leading journal, "have a tendency to take themselves too seriously as if some mysterious unction came upon them at their election." This is perfectly true; but the newspapers, particularly the *Times*, are partly responsible for the ridiculous airs some members of Parliament give themselves. Verbatim reports of their oratorical deliverances have something to do with the "pomposity" referred to. The *Standard* tells Mr. Balfour that he might as well have said that statesmen live for office, and only advocate views that win them votes. But the *Standard* does not rest its case on a mere *tu quoque*. "Many newspapers in England, and more on the Continent, have been run at a heavy loss, simply for the sake of the views which they advocate, and the proprietors have faced with their eyes open greater sacrifices than the politicians who aspire to be leaders of public opinion, or flatter themselves that they are before their time." Another Conservative paper observes that the average leader writer knows a good deal more about political economy than the average M.P. This is not saying very much. It would be perfectly legitimate to say that the average leader writer knows as much about the subject as the average statesmen. Mr. Balfour at the conclusion of his homily appears to have had an uneasy feeling that he had said more than was justifiable. "I have, perhaps, come to a rather pessimistic conclusion—a conclusion which I did not intend to press upon the attention of the audience"—a somewhat curious admission in a "scientific" address. People who live in glass-houses should not throw stones, and we have no doubt that by this time Mr. Balfour is exceedingly sorry that he spoke.

YARMOUTH is the dearest place in Great Britain for buying bloaters, and in the same way the University of Bombay, strange as it may seem, gives fewer facilities for the study of the ancient languages of the Parsees—Zend and Pehlvi—than almost any other seat of learning. Seven years ago attention was called to this remarkable anomaly by a well-known French philologist, who said, "the scientific importance of the study of Zend and Pehlvi is recognised all over Europe, and the languages are taught and studied in all the universities of the Continent. Bombay is more fitted than any place in the world for the development of Zend and Pehlvi studies, and Parsees are better prepared for them than Europeans by the advantages of birth and education." The study of these languages will open up a range of literature on historical, philosophical, legendary, and theological subjects, of especial interest to Parsees, and also of great value to any student of Oriental literature. The desire for an intelligent understanding of the prayers enjoined upon the followers of Zoroaster should of itself be an adequate inducement to the Parsee student to apply himself to these languages. It is, therefore, not surprising that the question should have been taken up in earnest by Parsee Fellows of the University, and that upon the initiative of Messrs. K. R. Cama and Dastur Dorab, a meeting of the Faculty of Arts should have been convened for this evening for the purpose of considering a proposal that Zend and Pehlvi should be recognised as one of the Second Languages in the P.E., Intermediate, and B.A. course. This is considered the best means by which the introduction of Zend and Pehlvi into the University Arts' course could be turned to practical account. As the subject would be optional, Mr. Justice Ranade

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA ACCEPTS BRITISH MEDIATION.

TIENTSIN, JULY 13.

China has accepted British mediation.

THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

DECLARATION BY THE LEADER OF THE STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

Mr. Debs has declared that the strike has ended.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, JULY 14.

Owing to President Carnot's death preparation for celebrating the National Fete are on the smallest scale. All is quiet.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

An Anarchist plot has been discovered at Toulon to destroy the Arsenal, and burn the new ironclad Carnot.

Three arrests have been made.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. H. Fowler, in reply to a question, said that in order to meet with the requirements of traders for increased accommodation on the East Indian Railway, means for providing the same more largely are now being considered. He promised to do his best in the matter.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. ERNSTHAUSEN AND CO.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The firm of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co. has failed.

The liabilities amount to under £100,000.

The collapse is attributed to the failures that have taken place lately at Dundee, and to the low price of indigo.

JABEZ BALFOUR.

The demand of the British Government for the extradition of Jabez Balfour for frauds in connection with the Liberator Building Society has been refused by Argentina.

THE UMARIA COLLIERY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Replying to another question Mr. Fowler said he was in communication with the Government of India concerning the expediency of transferring the Umaria Colliery to a private agency.

THE KOLHAPORE CUP.

The representatives of the mother-country have carried off the Kolhapore Cup.

THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

The cricket match between Eton and Harrow was drawn on account of rain.

CONTINUOUS SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 13, EVENING.

Shocks of earthquake, both here and in the vicinity, continue.

Numerous fatalities have taken place.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The Merchant Shipping Bill is to be taken into consideration immediately, when various proposals made in connection with this Act will be fully discussed.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The latest reports from the Central Provinces are more favourable, and there is now every sign of improvement.

THE SHIPPING OF EMIGRANTS.

The new rules regarding the shipment of emigrants are now being framed.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Yesterday, before Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pugh, on behalf of Father Hopkins, applied for a warrant against Mr. Gasper, editor of the *Sunday Times*, for defamation. Mr Pugh, in the course of the application, said that he found the local Government had already taken the matter up, and would postpone his application. Mr. Cowie, the Government solicitor, rose and said that he had been instructed by the Bengal Government, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Gasper, for selling an obscene publication, and also for a search-warrant in respect of copies of the issue of the 15th instant at the office of the *Times*. Both the warrants were granted; and Mr. Gasper was arrested shortly afterwards, but was released on a personal bail of one thousand rupees and two sureties of five hundred rupees each. Manuscripts of the libellous report, which was of a filthy nature, were also seized; and the sale of the last edition was interdicted on the ground of being an obscene publication. The case will be heard on Monday. Two hundred and eighty copies of the paper were seized when selling on the public streets.

THE RANGOON CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 15.

The Cantonment Committee having applied to the Government for a grant of eight thousand rupees, and annually five thousand rupees, Colonel Cooke was appointed to make enquiry and report on the state of the fund. This report has now been submitted. In it Colonel Cooke says that the supervision is lax, if not altogether non-existent; and waste and mismanagement on all sides, and confusion in the accounts. Drastic reforms are recommended; amongst others, the abolition of the post of "chief subordinate," who seems to be collector, treasurer, and manager of the Cantonment Fund.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COLONEL SYMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

Colonel Symons, Commanding Yorkshire Light Infantry, met with an accident, whilst hunting on Thursday last with ColonelSheringham's hounds. The horse put its leg in a hole throwing Colonel Symons down heavily. He got up however, and walked to his carriage—a distance of one mile—and went home. He was at home all day on Thursday, but on Friday was suddenly seized with a stroke of paralysis. The principal medical officers in the station came at once. The case looked very serious. After a restless night he appeared to be better on Saturday, but relapsed again on Sunday morning. Surgeon-Major-General Warren was present in consultation on Sunday, when it was ascertained that Colonel Symons had sustained a fracture of his skull across the forehead. The paralysis was better, but the patient is in a very dangerous state. The doctors hope, if no unfavourable symptoms show, that he may yet recover.

THE FIGHT IN THE KUNAR VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

No further reports of fighting in the Kunar Valley, north of Jellalabad, have been received. It is said that continued hostilities in this quarter would seriously interfere with the work of demarcation along the Bajaur frontier in the autumn.

FINANCIAL EXIGENCIES AND THE RELIEFS.

Owing to financial exigencies the reliefs are being cut down, thus the 29th, 33rd, 36th, and 45th Field Batteries stand fast at Belgaum, Secunderabad, Kirkee, and Bellary, respectively, instead of being moved.

FIELD MANŒUVRES.

The troops that will concentrate at Lahore will probably include the following:—Three batteries of Artillery, one regiment, British, three Native Cavalry; three Highland Regiments, and five battalions Native Infantry.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

No one has yet been nominated to fill the place in the Central India Agency when Mr. R. Crosthwaite goes on leave.

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE IN CHITRAL.

Captain Younghusband returns to Chitral forthwith, as Umra Khan of Jhandoul is credited with hostile designs upon Southern Chitral.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne arrived at Hongkong, from Singapore, on Friday, the 13th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Kobe, for Hongkong, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-16
Bar Silver	28 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	22,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,331,000	"
" Surats	28,000	"

THE HON'BLE MR. CROWE'S "AT HOME."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

On Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, held his usual "at home" in honour of the submersion of the taboots, on the Wellesley Bridge, near his residence. Unfortunately, the river has been in flood for the past day or two, and in consequence had encroached largely on his beautiful lawn, "down by the river's side," and though the stream had somewhat subsided on Saturday afternoon, the lawn was all but impracticable save for web-footed bipeds, and had to be abandoned to a few venturesome natives, and the guests who attended the "at home" witnessed the submersion from forms placed on the west end of the bridge. It was exceedingly unfortunate that the rain fell heavily at intervals during the afternoon, as it spoiled the effect of the lovely garden, which the District Judge, who is a great botanist and takes such pains with, being engaged by the guests. The taboots being duly stripped of their glittering glass and ornaments of value were consigned to the muddy river below, and after witnessing a series of immersions the guests adjourned to the District Judge's bungalow for refreshments previous to taking their departures. Among those present were Major-General Blundell, the Hon'ble Mr. Vidal, Mrs. and Miss Vidal, the Hon'ble Mr. Shuttleworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. Porteous, Colonel Curties, Colonel Curtis, Colonel Tandy, and a great many others.

THE MOHURRAM IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

The Mohurram festival which came off in Poona last night, and terminated with the immersion of the taboots this evening in the river from the Wellesley Bridge, has passed off happily almost without incident. Indeed, the police say, that it is the quietest Mohurram they remember. For days past all sorts of unquiet rumours have prevailed about intended outbreaks and disturbances of the peace that all sorts of things were anticipated, but nothing of any consequence occurred. It was said that a section of the Hindus had bought off the services of the musicians, chiefly Hindus, whose terrible music forms one of the chief sleep-destroying elements of this festival to those to whom "early to bed and early to rise" is still looked upon as a wise axiom. However that may be, there was no lack of sounding instruments at this festival, and if the performers were not Hindus they looked uncommonly like 'em. The General commanding the District had ordered contingents of troops to assemble in the cantonment limits, outside Treacher's shop, to be detailed off to various coigns of vantage in the city and neighbourhood, armed with ball cartridge, and the inhabitants of the cantonment felt a temporary sense of security in knowing that their local emporium of jams and pickles would be safeguarded; but on the representation of Major Macpherson, our District Superintendent of Police, that it was unnecessary the order was countermanded. The crowds in the cantonment were less than on former occasions, and the presence of a body of district police, armed and supplied with buckshot, under Inspector Collett, was more than sufficient for the maintenance of peace amongst a community where, as a rule, peace and goodwill is the order of the day. In the city the police were similarly armed, but no disturbance occurred to bring their deadly weapons into operation. It was thought at one time that when the beef butchers' taboot went to the city, yesterday, a disturbance might be fomented by some active members of the Cow Protection Society, but nothing happily occurred. In the afternoon the taboots were carried to the Sangam Bridge to be immersed in the river. The usual fair was held at the approach to the bridge in which Hindus and Mahomedans mixed indiscriminately as in former years without the slightest sign of disturbance of any kind, and the gaudy trophies were despoiled of their beauty to earsplitting music, and amid shouts of "doolah," hurled over the bridge into the fast flowing river below. Thousands of people from the banks of the river, the big temple compound, and wherever a view could be obtained watched the operations, and as the huge tawdry things, many of them over twenty feet high, plunged into the stream, shouts arose which resounded on all sides. Our District Superintendent of Police and his assistants are certainly to be congratulated for the skilful way in which they handle the vast crowds, whose bare existence is all but unknown on ordinary occasions.

MRS. ELEANOR THOMPSON, the well-known litigant, was charged at Bow-street police court, on June 26, with assaulting one of the attendants at the Law Court. Evidence was given that, on Thursday, Mrs. Thompson was ejected from the courts by the Carey-street entrance. She returned, however, and struck one of the attendants who was on duty on the Chancery side. She then made use of improper language against the judge, and was taken into custody. At Bow-street she was released on bail, but failed to appear, and was re-arrested on Monday night. Mrs. Thompson stated that she went to Mr. Justice North's court to get her children, and what she did was in self-defence. She was ordered to find two sureties in £25, to keep the peace for six months. As she left the dock she exclaimed, "I will go to prison as a martyr—a martyr to injustice."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

It is no exaggeration to say that the cruel assassination of M. Carnot, the amiable and upright President of the French Republic, has been felt by every inhabitant of these isles as almost a personal sorrow. If the dastardly act by which France is deprived of one whose conduct throughout his official career had earned him the affection of his own countrymen and the respect of other people, had been committed in the streets of London instead in those of Lyons, and if the victim of Anarchism (a danger that Europe must somehow or other speedily get rid of) had been the head of this and not of a foreign State, the manifestations of grief evoked could not have been deeper or more sincere. The intensity of the sorrow displayed on this side of the Channel cannot have been exceeded on the other, and whatever may be the feelings of our friends in France, I can testify from personal knowledge how much the French colony here has been touched by this remarkable exhibition of sympathy. No doubt, these expressions of regret at once profound and spontaneous are in a large measure due to the regard felt among Englishmen for the late President, whose dignity, self-restraint, spotless integrity, and unchallenged patriotism (to quote the words used by the Marquis of Salisbury) in the House of Lords were as familiar to us as to our near neighbours. But beyond the admiration felt for M. Carnot as an honest and sagacious ruler, is the habitual friendliness of the English for the French—a friendliness which so far as the bulk of the people of France is concerned, is returned, though we might not think this were so if we accepted the views of the café journalists as those of the whole of the nation. We have our differences, the condition of things is such as to make this inevitable, but this does not lessen our appreciation of their great gifts or our desire to maintain, nay more, to strengthen, the good understanding that apart from temporary disputes prevails between us. England is, of course, not alone in the comforting hand she has extended to France in her terrible affliction; the sovereigns of all the important Powers have hastened to condole with the bereaved widow, and not only have kindly messages poured into France from the monarchs of Europe, but the feud between Monarchists and Republicans has for the moment been hushed in the presence of the dead. That the ex-Empress Eugenie and Orleans princes should be among the first to offer words of solace to poor Madame Carnot ought to have a good effect in still further increasing the solidarity that has been growing up in France of recent years, and which seems to have placed the Republic on a basis of permanence that was scarcely expected ten or or fifteen years ago. Not only in the speeches delivered in our own Parliament, but elsewhere, a justice has been done to M. Carnot that was rather withheld from him in his lifetime. The Republic may, if it lasts, have more brilliant men to preside over its destinies; it will never have one who will shed greater lustre on the office of President than the noble, unselfish, and high-minded man, who was so foully murdered on Sunday night. It is refreshing after Panama and other scandals to learn on unquestionable authority, that though not a rich man, M. Carnot's family is to-day poorer than when he entered the Elysee. Madame Carnot's charitable disposition has endeared her to the poor of Paris, and it seems that in all her good works she was supported by her husband. Sad is it to think that M. Carnot went to Lyons with considerable reluctance owing to the still enfeebled state of his health, the result of his illness last year, and that he was looking forward to the period of leisure awaiting him at the expiration of his term as President, for he had fully determined not to come forward again as a candidate. "Worthy of his great name, M. Carnot," telegraphed the German Emperor, "has died like a soldier on the battle-field." To a man of William II.'s military instincts and leanings this language is perfectly natural; but it would perhaps be more correct to say that Mr. Carnot died like a martyr. A soldier on the battle-field has at all events an opportunity of defending himself; the President had no such opportunity. The Anarchists talk about their being engaged in a "war" against Society. It is not war. That is too dignified a name to give the diabolical practices of the wretches who adopt this mysterious and strange creed, as Lord Rosebery calls it. If it was open war, Society would soon make short work of the Cesario Santoses, and as it is, the Anarchists may find that the fiendish crime, perpetrated by their comrade, the Italian baker, is the worst day's job they have done. The suggestion has been seriously made that exponents of anarchical doctrines should be branded with the letter "A" on their faces; but though Europe may not be prepared to return to the methods of our "rude but practical forefathers," it is clear that drastic measures will be adopted if the movement continues. Already a proposal is being discussed for establishing a system of international supervision of Anarchism. The idea emanates from the Italian Government, which has behaved, and is behaving, with the utmost propriety in a position of very considerable delicacy. By birth the assasin of M. Carnot is an Italian, but Anarchists, as Lord Rosebery, appropriating a remark of M. Crispi, said in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, are Ishmaelites. If they consider themselves above the "pride of patriotism," no country is anxious to claim them as compatriots. England is long-suffering, but there is a limit to her endurance. Many Englishmen, who are not yet reactionaries, but may soon become so, are asking whether the diatribes now being sent from London by the Louise Michels, the Alexandre Cohens, and the Henri Rocheforts are not bordering on a breach of British hospitality. When the former is allowed to describe the "execution" of M. Carnot as "more than a simple act of justice," we can understand the irritation felt in Paris against an easy asylum being provided in London for the authors of such outrageous and inflammable statements. I do not know that M. Rochefort has gone so far as to justify the Lyons murder, but he has penned some intemperate language on the statesman that the representatives of the French nation have so wisely chosen to be the new President. M. Rochefort's principal objection to M. Casimir-Perier, apart from his so-called reactionary opinions, is that he is not a "man of the people," like the luckless M. Dupuy who has had such a very nasty fall, and that he is a capitalist who is fond of dining out. M. Le Marquis de Rochefort Lucay, is we know, a man of the people, who never indulges in luxuries himself! His mansion, at Regent's Park, would not discredit an English nobleman, and his "turn-out" in the Park is the admiration of all beholders. Here in England the election of a President has not excited much interest, but so far as people express any opinion on the subject, they are pleased that the choice of Congress fell upon M. Casimir-Perier, because they think that his elevation to the Presidency makes for social order in France and peace abroad. It is not the least of M. Casimir-Perier's recommendations for the exalted post he now fills in that he is hated by M. Rochefort. Those who voted for Casimir-Perier in preference to M. Brisson or M. Dupuy will doubtless have learned with satisfaction that M. Carnot wished to be succeeded by one who, both as Prime Minister and as President of the Chamber of Deputies, has shown himself to be in character as well as ability head and shoulders above his fellows.

The happy event that took place at the White Lodge, on Saturday evening, has given great satisfaction to all class of her Majesty's subjects. The congratulatory articles that have appeared in the Press, and the felicitous speeches delivered in Parliament in support of the usual address of congratulation to the Queen, reflect the general opinion of the community. As to the popularity of the Royal Family, there can be no doubt that it increases as fast as Democratic Principles in this country. The late Mr. Bradlaugh (a statue of whom has just been unveiled in the town he represented so well in Parliament) was a Republican, if ever there was one; but he always admitted that if the British people were polled on the subject, they would almost unanimously declare for a monarchy such as we now possess. That form of Government the Prime Minister declared last night is the one alone which seems fitted to the people of these islands. "It is quite true," he went on to say, "that in the lapse of time that monarchy has assumed functions rather social than political; but that in my opinion is in itself an advantage at a moment when the questions which, as I believe, most interest the people of this country are rather social than political themselves." Mr. Keir Hardie has made an exhibition of himself before, but he has never made, and probably never will make, a greater exhibition of himself than he did in opposing the Address of congratulation to the Queen. The fact, that after his ungracious and ill-mannered remarks he could not, among all the Labour members, find anybody to be a co-tiller, is a sufficient commentary on his egregious performance. It is no small thing for a sovereign to be surrounded by three heirs, male in the direct line, and the touching manner in which her Majesty has in the Court circular referred to the birth of the young Prince, would it might be thought, have appealed to the finer feelings of even a Keir Hardie, and saved us from the sorry spectacle of last night. The Radical *Westminster Gazette*, after summarizing Mr. Keir Hardie's rigmarole, says:—"If a person seizes the opportunity to shout these things under the Duchess of York's bedroom windows, he is not a Democrat, he is something else." True and neat.

In Parliament affairs are going smoothly for the Government. There was no excitement whatever about the result of the divisions on the beer and spirit duties. In the case of the extra beer duty the Opposition by all admissions committed an error in tactics by moving merely that the increase be three pence instead of proposing that there be no addition at all. The Government majority (eighteen) is considered by Lord Rosebery's followers as satisfactory in the circumstances, and rather better than could have been expected. The majority of nearly sixty in favour of the enhanced duty on spirits was a mistake. A great many Conservatives had left the House, expecting that there would be no division until Thursday. As usual in such cases, there has been a charge of something like sharp practice; there really was no trick in the matter only a misunderstanding. Mr. Akers Douglas, I daresay, wishes that his "fellows" cared as little for the agreements of a London season as the bulk of the Liberals, and that they would not be so anxious to run away to this or that social function. The authoritative announcement of Mr. Gladstone's intention not to sit in the next Parliament, though not unexpected, has been received with expressions of regret on both sides of the House and among all parties; there is some hope that Sir William Harcourt may reconsider his determination to retire at the end of the session, though from something he said the other night at the Civil Service dinner he will not accept a peerage; and general sympathy is expressed with Lord Randolph Churchill now that ill-health is definitely known as the cause of the long journey on which he has just started. The vacancy at Sheffield having been caused by the new Lord Coleridge's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the matter as a question of privilege. It is contended that the mysterious and far from lucrative office in question ought not to be conferred upon a member of Parliament who succeeds to the peerage. The point is an interesting one and raises several questions of some importance. The whole subject is to be conferred to a Select Committee. Much amusement has been caused in political and other circles not under the influence of the Nonconformist Conscience by the publication of a letter addressed to the hon. secretary of the Anti-Gambling Association by Lord Rosebery sheltering himself behind a former celebrated owner of race horses, Oliver Cromwell, "whose official position," says the Premier, "was far higher than mine, and the strictness of whose principles can scarcely be questioned."

It is often said that debates in the House of Lords reach a higher level than the discussions in another place. This is certainly true of Indian questions, and considering that the peers have so little to do in the early part of a Parliamentary Session it is perhaps to be regretted that they do not devote a little more attention to the affairs of our Eastern Empire. Last session, we had two or three full-dress Indian debates in the gilded chamber; and unless anything unforeseen occurs, we ought to have the same before the present rather unexciting session comes to an end. Lord Brassey is still imbued with a desire to deal with the financial situation as it disclosed itself to him during his recent stay in India as head of the Opium Commission; and he has found an imitator in a nobleman whose name has not, I believe, hitherto been associated with Indian topics, the Earl of Leven and Meville, who proposes this evening to say something about the effect of the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta mints on the Indian export trade. Lord Northbrook will upon an early occasion—perhaps this evening—move for the official report of the discussions in the Viceregal Legislative Councils, concerning the New Tariff; the dissents recorded by members of the Secretary of State's Council to the favouritism shown to the Lancashire cotton industry; and the financial statement of Mr. Westland as well as the discussion in the Legislative Council upon the introduction of the Budget. There is an impression at Westminster that Lord Northbrook is meditating an attack upon her Majesty's Government for forcing such a policy upon India in face of public opinion in that country. No one is more competent to deal with the question; and if the noble Earl takes up the subject in the same hearty manner that he assailed the inequality of the Home Charges not long ago, he will add to his many claims to the gratitude of the people of India.

A Manchester paper calls attention to the heavy fall which has taken place in the value of Indian and Ceylon teas, the present prices being about fifty per cent. lower than those ruling twelve years ago. During the past fortnight a rather better tone has prevailed, and at the sales this week there was a good demand for the better qualities, but the poorer sorts showed little change. Since 1881 the consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas has increased 124 million pounds in the United Kingdom, while that of China has fallen off seventy-six million pounds. But these British-grown teas have also come into favour with other countries, for the total consumption, which in 1880-84 was only fifty-three millions, was estimated at 193 million pounds in 1892; whereas China teas fell off during that period from 306 million lb. to 250 million lb. The displacement of China teas by those of India and Ceylon has, however, cost the planter a loss of 8d. per lb., for the price of Indian tea in 1881 was 1s. 5d. per lb., when the consumption in Great Britain was 48 millions, as against 112 million lb. of China. The reduction in the cost of production by the aid of machinery, &c., has enabled the planter to compete successfully with the low-priced China teas, but the steady fall in the value of the rupee has also played an important part. Commenting on this matter, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, tea brokers, in their circular on the prospect of Indian and Ceylon tea cultivation make the following remarks, which are worth the attention of shareholders in the various tea companies:—"But how long are these advantageous circumstances to continue to assist the planters? What further extensive economies can we now effect in up-keep, &c., and as regards the price of the rupee, it has fallen from 2s. to nearly 1s. at the same time and is that much nearer the actual cost of production; while at the same time the action of the Indian Government in closing the mints to silver tends to keep the rupee distinctly above its intrinsic value, even though the price of silver should further depreciate after its heavy fall since the Indian mints were closed. Again, the Indian Government has, by closing the mints to silver, practically placed a differential tax of about a penny per lb. against all tea grown in India and Ceylon, and in favour of tea grown in other countries with a silver currency, such as China and Japan, because the planter must pay more for his rupees than their intrinsic value, while actual value rules the price of China dollars. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, is the present an opportune time for increasing the area under tea culture? Oversupply is the cause of present low prices, and there is danger of further depreciation in the value of tea while the value of silver, and consequent cost of tea production, seems to be approaching the bottom. How much wiser it would be to devote some of the surplus earnings which might be appropriated to new clearings towards the opening of new markets. The planter cannot control the course of exchange, but he can find fresh outlets for his tea, and may perhaps find it greatly to his interest to devote some of his savings to this purpose."

GENERAL HEWSTON, of the United States Army, was charged, at the Central Criminal Court, on June 27, with causing the death of George Bruton, an itinerant musician. The grand jury had thrown out the bill preferred against him, and the prosecution did not proceed with the charge on the coroner's inquisition. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of not guilty, and General Hewston was discharged.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Capt. T. Leigh, with the Overland Mails of June 29, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 8 a.m. on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W H Wright	Mr H S Walker
Mr and Mrs Betham	Lieut E B Campbell
Mr D Mowat	Baron Von Measaw
Mr and Mrs J Duffus	Mr Tuxford
Miss Graham	Mr Harold Hill
Mrs Tagg and infant	Mr Goodrich
Master Tagg	Mr J M Kent
Lieut A Ellershaw	Mr M B Follett
Lieut-Col H W Trench	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Giles	Mr R Hood
Mr and Mrs Ferard	Yet-Surg Tagg
Mr M A Pryce	Mr F J Parker
Lieut J M Usborne	Mr Bickley
Mr E W Oates	Major Temple
Mr C B La Touche	Col Deane
Mr C R Elliott	Col J F Home
Mr P McIntosh	Mr G Johnstone
Capt and Mrs F Mercer	Mr S Cotton
Syed Mahomed Ali	Mr Cecil Scott
Mr J G Silcock	Rev J M Russell
Mr C T W Forth	Mrs J H Merriman
Mr E A Stothert	Mr and Mrs D Cowie

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the Prime Minister moved an address to Her Majesty the Queen to convey the expression of the deep sorrow and indignation with which the House had learned of the assassination of the President of the French Republic, and to pray Her Majesty that, in communicating her own sentiments on the deplorable event to the French Government, Her Majesty would be pleased to express on the part of the House their abhorrence of the crime and their sympathy with the Government and people of France. Lord Salisbury seconded, and on his own part paid a high tribute to the late President Carnot. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir William Harcourt moved an address to the Crown similar to that moved in the Upper Chamber with reference to the assassination of the French President. He expressed a high sense of the value of the services M. Carnot had rendered to his country. He had, he said, added fame to a famous name, and had left behind him an imperishable record of an exalted station, and of great duties greatly fulfilled. Mr. Balfour said that the resolution was a national expression of a great national feeling. Mr Justin McCarthy also added a few words of sympathy on behalf of the Irish Nationalist party. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. The Budget Bill occupied the time of the House on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. John Morley addressed a political meeting at Rotherham on Wednesday night. He challenged criticism of his administration of Irish affairs, and defended the legislative and administrative achievements of the Government, making special note, among its legislative achievements, of the Budget proposals, which would apply the principle of equality of taxation. Mr. Morley devoted the latter and the greater part of his speech to a discussion of the question of the House of Lords. He expressed his entire approval of the resolution of the Leeds conference on this subject, and said that the movements thus begun must now go on.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York gave birth to a son at five minutes to ten o'clock last Saturday night.

An appalling colliery disaster is reported from South Wales. An explosion occurred last Saturday afternoon at the Albion Mines, near Pontypridd, resulting in the loss of nearly 300 lives. The cause of the explosion is not stated, but the force was so terrific that many of the victims appeared to have been simply blown to pieces. Several rescue parties rendered noble service, and brought suffering men to the surface; but their report in general is that the after-damp had done its work with dreadful rapidity, and that they had come across groups of men all dead. The disaster is described as one of the most lamentable in the annals of the colliery industry in South Wales.

The miners' strike virtually commenced on Monday night when the men finished their day's work. It was estimated on Wednesday that, as the result of close picketing in the districts where Federationists least abound, not over 2000 miners were working in Scotland. The importation of coal from England has begun, both in the West in Fife. The coalmasters met in Glasgow on Wednesday and discussed the situation. Among other matters brought before the meeting was a Communication from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce proposing that conciliation should be at once resorted to for the settlement for the strike The meeting unanimously resolved to decline the intervention of outside parties in the dispute.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, at a meeting in Edinburgh on Wednesday, discussed the question of bimetallism in its relation to agricultural depression, upon which subject Mr. Chaplin recently addressed the Chamber. The meeting, by a majority, adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the prevailing depression in agriculture was in large measure due to the change from bimetallism to monometallism effected in 1872, and resolving to petition Parliament in accordance with that view.

A meeting of the Mid-Lothian Gladstonian Association has been called for the 7th prox., at which Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart of Castlecraig, will be proposed as the candidate to succeed Mr Gladstone at the next election for the representation of the county.

Sir Henry Ponsonby on Monday went, by the Queen's command, to express to the French Ambassador Her Majesty's sorrow and horror at the news of the assassination of President Carnot.

A crime of the most dreadful nature was perpetrated in Lyons last. Sunday evening—the assassination of the President of the French Republic. President Carnot went from Paris to Lyons on Saturday to visit the Lyons Exhibition. He visited the Exhibition on Sunday, and thereafter held a reception, at which representatives of several foreign nations presented him with congratulatory addresses. Shortly after he left the Palais de Commerce—at half-past nine in the evening—a man in the crowd jumped on to the steps of the President's carriage, and, with a dagger which had been concealed under his coat, stabbed him to the heart. The crowd would have lynched the perpetrator of the crime but for the presence of a strong body of police and a mounted guard. The miscreant was conveyed to the police station. President Carnot, who was at once conveyed to the Prefecture of Police, died at a quarter to one o'clock on Monday morning. Pathetic details of the scene in the room where the President died are given; and according to one who was present to the last, the dying words of M. Carnot were, "I am grateful; I am very grateful." The assassin of President Carnot was on Monday brought before the Public Prosecutor at Lyons but he refused to answer questions, stating that he withheld his statements till such time as he should be brought before a jury. The body of President Carnot reached Paris from Lyons at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and now lies in state at the Elysee. The funeral is to be on Sunday.

On Wednesday there assembled in Versailles the great National Congress of France—the members of both Houses of Parliament—to elect a President of the Republic in succession to the late M. Carnot. The choice of the Assembly fell upon M. Casimir-Perier, who received 450 votes out of 853 votes recorded, and thus an absolute majority of the two Houses.

A Berlin newspaper on Monday published a telegram from St Petersburg stating that an explosive mine has been discovered at Borks, close to the memorial church which has been erected there in celebration of the providential escape of the Imperial family of Russia. It was also said that a number of bombs and an infernal machine had been found in a cellar near the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg.

At a meeting of the British Economical Association, held on Wednesday, a paper was read by Professor Nicholson, of Edinburgh University, on "Political Economy and the Press." Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., who presided, observed that Professor Nicholson had undertaken the task of proselytizing the newspaper Press of this country—an undertaking which seemed to him to be very audacious in character. The Press was an institution under which they lived, which they submitted to, which they profited by and suffered from, but which they did not criticize.

A demonstration and mass meeting of members of the Building Trades Federation were held on Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park, when about 50,000 persons were present. A resolution was carried in favour of the insertion of the trade union clauses in all contracts made by local and municipal bodies within the London district.

The cricket match between Surrey and Middlesex was won on Friday by the last-named county by six wickets. Lancashire beat Oxford University by four wickets. Warwickshire defeated Lancashire by nine wickets. At Brighton, the match between Cambridge University and Sussex ended in a victory for the county by eight wickets. This week Surrey has defeated Yorkshire by 10 wickets, Notts beat Lancashire by an innings and 51 runs, Kent won against Middlesex by 191 runs, and Warwickshire was beaten by Derbyshire by ten wickets.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mrjor-Gen. J. Y. Gowan; Gen. G. A. Leckie; Col. J. C. Lockwood; Admiral J. W. Dorville; Mr. Clifford Wigram; Mr. Thomas Lane Coward; Mr. John Underhill; Mrs. Wordsworth; Madame Alboni; Miss Daniells.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE Mohurrum festival, commencing on the 4th instant and continuing for the customary ten days, terminated on Saturday last, when the *tazzias* or *taboots* were dipped into the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder railway bridge. The police authorities had made admirable arrangements for the preservation of the public peace; and with the increase to the force recently sanctioned by the Government of India, were prepared to hold in check any members of the turbulent classes who might have been foolish enough to create a disturbance. Remembering the outburst of ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans barely a year ago, it was deemed necessary to be forewarned for any emergency that might arise, and ample provision had, therefore, been made against a possible disturbance between the two races. As far as could be discerned from the current of ordinary occurrences, the continuance of amicable intercourse between Hindus and Mahomedans during the ten days of the festival, and the friendly feeling which was observable everywhere, there seemed, however, to be no disposition to disturb the harmony that existed; and the festival, the distinguishing feature of which centred in a high-wrought state of religious excitement and fervour, has passed off peacefully. The Mohurrum is the chief Mahomedan festival which attracts public notice; and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, the pious Mahomedan strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a *taboot* at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper-mausoleum rises in daily increasing proportions with the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "mirassias," or hymns of sorrow, &c. These curious things of bamboo, paper, and tinsel construction, generally follow the outline of Mahomedan religious edifices, and are intended to represent the tombs of the martyrs, Hassan and Hoosein. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, called "Kattal-ka-Ratt," *i.e.*, the night-of-slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again the following forenoon, reaching its climax until the *taboots* are immersed in the sea. The occurrences of the tenth day are too well seen in the public streets to require a detailed description of them. In the early part of the afternoon, the *taboots* in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out under the directions of the police towards the Bhendy Baazar Road, and are slowly moved onward into Pydhownie Road. The route of the procession then runs through Moombadevie, Kalbadevie, and along the Esplanade Cross Road, on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and straight on to the Carnac Bunder Overbridge, and thence to the sea close by.

The origin of the festival forms a curious chapter in the history of Islam. Perhaps, in no civilized country in the world is a community more agitated by religious fervour, or puts on with greater earnestness the outward symbols of sorrow, than the Mahomedans do during the Mohurrum. The festival marks the anniversary of the violent deaths of Hassan and Hoosein—of the former by poison in A. D. 669, and of the latter on the plains of Kerbella in Turkish Arabia in A. D. 680. The two brothers were the sons of Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed. After the murder of their father through the contrivances of the Khaliff Moawiyah, father of Yezid, they removed with their families from Shawan, the capital of their father's dominions, to Medina. The elder brother, Hassan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the state any longer in civil wars; but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by the servitors of Yezid. Tired of King Yezid's tyrannical rule, the people of Shawan some years later invited the younger brother, Hoosein, to return to his capital and assume his lawful right as Imam or leader of the faithful. Hoosein accepted the invitation, but after his arrival at Shawan, according to one account, he was treacherously seized by order of Yezid, and murdered by being hurled down from a precipice at Kerbella. His two sons were murdered for the sake of the rewards offered for their heads. It is their deaths that form the subject of mourning during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into two sects: the Shiahs and the Soonies, whose ancient animosity is in danger of being fanned into fresh fury by the slightest spark during the continuance of the festival. The main difference between the beliefs of the two sects is, that the Shiahs hold that Ali, having been

Mahomed, which was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son Yezid receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Khaliffate from Yezid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbella. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the survivors being Hoosein, who died after he received three and thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to stay, prophesying his death. When Hoosein, repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose or some signs of yielding on his part till, at last, on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she hands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein alights from his horse, and, clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over them. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the king of the genii, whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hoosein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre, and rides out of the arena. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners, and consisting of Hoosein's children, on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, Koosh tei shoodh," *i.e.*, alas! Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hooseinabad. It might be mentioned that the ceremonial at Hooseinabad passed off most successfully, the result being due to the energetic efforts and vigilance of Superintendent Crummey and those under him, who had to perform an exceptionally hard work during the last two days of the Mohurrum, as Hooseinabad is included in his division.

On Saturday afternoon the *taboots* were carried from the different Mahomedan quarters, as already stated, to the bunder off the Carnac overbridge. The streets were packed with thousands of people. The police arrangements were perfect; and there was no disturbance of the public peace worth mentioning. The Camatees, about 5,000 of whom took a part in one way or the other in the ceremonials or buffoonery of the Mohurrum festival in previous years, held aloof as a rule from the proceedings of Saturday. Other lower classes of Hindus followed their example and abstained from making offerings to the *taboots*, as they are said to have done in former years. The bamboo coolies refused to hire their services to carry the *taboots* on their shoulders, and the Mahomedans were obliged to import such labour from the mofussil. Some of the largest *taboots* had to be moved about in goods-carts belonging to some of the flour mill companies. The *taboots* in E Division were immersed, not in one place, but in several places, as below:—Narelwady *taboots*, at Tank Bunder; Wady Bunder *taboots*, at Mallet Bunder Basin; Cassa Gully and Navanugger Street *taboots*, at Mazagon Bunder; Chowkey Moholla *taboot*, at Mustan Tank; the P. and O. serangs' *taboot*, at the P. and O. Dockyard; while the rest at Cooly Bunder. All the *taboots* in G Division were immersed in the sea at Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, where the police arrangements were made by Superintendent Nolan. The Zoolais' (weavers') *taboots* were conveyed from Baba Dhaboo Street, at 6 o'clock, in the morning, under the supervision of Superintendent Jones, to Mahaluxmee Vellard, where they were finally immersed. Some confusion arose near Pydhownie, when the Kolsa Moholla *taboot* was being taken into Rangari Moholla, and crowds of people commenced running in different directions, but order was restored in a couple of minutes. On the whole, the Mohurrum festival of this year passed off more quietly than usual.

THE CONDITION OF DADUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is after the lapse of over four years' observation, ever since my return from foreign climes, that I cannot refrain from feeling it my bounden duty to express the grievance towards the neglected and abominable condition of this place, especially during the wet seasons, when the main road, from Dadur Station right up to Purbadevie, is flooded in breaks, causing great incovenience to the daily travelling officers, and the more so to those of the poorer classes, which has been detrimental to their health in these hard times. I must mention that whenever the metalling of the road was carried on it was either superficially or nominally done instead of a good and substantial layer and deepening the drains which is absolutely necessary, since the traffic has been increased. It is of great importance also to mention that whenever the flood takes place, the water accumulated on the main road takes its course towards the interior branching roads or lanes, and actually causing it to the formation of tanks; and these are the lanes through which all the people have to go to their respective houses, which are located in the gardens; notwithstanding that the accumulated water in these lanes has no access to get elsewhere as the carts are on higher level than these lanes, hence it remains stationary there for some time which is liable to epidemics, &c. I regret very much as to how such a prominent place as Dadur which was once the "home" of the invalids and where the population and the traffic is being increased, has been left a cue in the corner; and many officials that travel through Purbadevie Road to Bandra will not fail to corroborate the above statement. I therefore trust that the authorities will take some stringent measures to remedy the evil complained of, which is manifest to their eyes, should they examine the place during a strong shower, and make proper enquiries.—Yours, &c.,

JOQ. FRANK PEREIRA,
Late B. M. D., Medical Practitioner, Dadur.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAINS BUSHE, Barlow and Waring, passed the final examination without going through the course.

THE undermentioned officers passed the final examination of the 14th Senior Class, Artillery College, in the order named:—Majors R. J. Lesch, F. H. E. Acton, A. H. P. Turner, Captains T. F. Bushe; Honourable A. Lambart, C. W. M. Lane, H. W. W. Barlow, and H. Waring.

IN commemoration of the distinguished services of the late Royal Bengal Fusiliers, now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has approved of the following words being added to the regimental colours, *viz*:—Condore, Masulipatam, Badara, and Rohilcund, 1774 and 1794

AS Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hallett, the Senior Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, on the Bengal List of the Commissariat Transport Department, has applied to retire from the Service, on completion of 32 years' service, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Burlton-Bennett, the next Senior Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, will be appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, Bombay Circle, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Hobday, on one year's furlough.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 16th June, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,603-11-10, and for goods, etc., Rs. 73,322-14-3, making altogether Rs. 1,63,926-10-1, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157-5-1. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 153,843-10-8, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-8-0.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BUT for the prompt action of the Magistrate and police, a Hindu-Mahomedan riot would have occurred, on Wednesday, at Agra. While a Hindu marriage process was passing a Mahomedan chabil, a party of some sixty Mahomedans set upon them, and a scuffle ensued; but Mr. Cruickshank, the Collector, and Mr. Hoare, the Joint Magistrate, were on the scene within a few minutes, with a posse of mounted and foot police, and arrested some fifteen ringleaders, when quiet was restored.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir George Ashley Maule, £2,430; Mr. Richard Edward Arden, J.P., D.L., £441,000; Mr. Abraham Garrett, £50,000; Mr. John Baber, M.D., £42,000; Mr. Arthur Denny, £30,000; Mr. Edward Salmon Clarke, J.P., F.S.A., £26,000; Mr. John Rooper, £19,000; Prof. Robertson Smith, 97,000; Mr. John Jolliffe Tuffnell, J.P., D.L., £10,944 (gross; net, nil); and Prof. Henry Morley, LL.D., £3,296.

TYPHOID fever has appeared in a rather acute form among the troops quartered at Kuldanna and Gharial. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will not extend further.

THE news of Mr. R. C. Dockeril's death, from enteric fever, at Delhi, on Monday, was received in Simla with general sorrow. The deceased gentleman was elected municipal member for the station ward shortly after his arrival in Simla to take charge of the London and Delhi Bank. He was also an officer in the local Volunteer corps.

IT has been decided that it is not worth while for Forest officers, serving in the Punjab, to study the Hindi found in literary works, and that ability to read and write the Nagri character would be sufficient for officers presenting themselves for language examinations. The Conservator of Forests has been asked for proposals for the modification of the rules accordingly.

A SUM of Rs. 15,000 has been included in the Budget Estimates for the current year in the Madras Circle for purposes of camps-of-exercise to be held in the Madras Command. Of this sum, the greater part will be expended in a camp-of-exercise proposed to be held in the vicinity of Secunderabad during the first two weeks in December next. The troops at present stationed there and those moving in relief during the approaching season will take part, and probably also a portion of the Hyderabad Contigent. This will bring into the field nearly 8,000 troops.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S first autumn tour has been approximately settled. He will leave Simla towards the end of October, proceeding to Rawalpindi, and thence to Peshawar where he will met the Viceroy, and accompany his Excellency on a visit to Ali Masjid. Sir George White will afterwards proceed to Baluchistan with the Viceroy, and make various inspections while the Viceregal party proceed to Quetta. The Commander-in-Chief will be at Lahore for the durbar, and may possibly remain there for some days after the departure of Lord Elgin to witness the manœuvres at Main Mir. These manœuvres will be really the only ones of any importance during the cold weather as money is not available even for the usual district concentrations. With ten thousand men of all arms in and about Lahore some instructive field-days will be possible in the early part of December.

As an instance of the jobbery and bigotry which our system of Local Self-Government is so admirably adapted to promote among the people, writes the *Pioneer*, we may bring to notice a return recently printed showing how Hindus and Mussulmans have been treated in appointments to the Education Department in Bengal. In the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions there are eleven and-a-half millions of Mussulmans to six and-a-quarter millions of Hindus. There are also sixty sub-inspectors and deputy inspectors of schools. All the sub-inspectors are appointed by the Local Boards, and from them, as a rule, the deputy inspectors must in common fairness be selected. Of these sixty officers just one is a Mussulman, fifty-nine are Hindus! And yet we expect Mahomedan education to make way and flourish. The Director of Public Instruction comments on the discouragement that such a state of things must afford to the Mussulmans, but he has nothing to do naturally with the Local Board, and it does not come within his province to touch upon the larger and more important issue raised. Such figures as those quoted make it apparent that the Mahomedans, in spite of their large majority in the population, are practically powerless in the Local Boards. They have plenty of co-religionists better qualified than many of the very incompetent inspectors who are to be found in the Department, particularly in Eastern Bengal. But they have no power or influence to get them in against the Babu minority which has monopolised the machinery of the Local Boards and goes solid for its own friends on every occasion. Such is the working of representative institutions on the ground floor; and going upstairs to the Municipality, and then to the Council, we shall find the same process in active operation on each storey. The edifice reared for national purposes has been quietly appropriated as office quarters by a particular section of Hindus; and the worst fault of all political buildings of this type is that when the occupants are once in it it is almost impossible to dislodge them except by pulling down the whole structure.

THE importance of maintaining telegraphic communication with Gilgit all the year round has long since been recognised, for the troops in the Agency are in a measure isolated from the Indian garrison for several months. Mr. Olphert, the Telegraph Officer in charge of the Srinagar-Gilgit line, has now every hope of keeping the wire in working order with only a few hours' occasional break in the depth of winter. The Director-General has practically given him a free hand, having full confidence in his judgment, and the arrangements now proceeding should ensure success. Two offices of observation have been established at Gurais and Minnimarg, between the Burzil and Tragbal Passes, and these have been equipped and provisioned with a view to all contingencies. The line during the past winter was broken from two causes, the wire giving way from the accumulation of snow upon it and posts being swept off by avalanches. Next cold weather the staff stationed at the two stations just mentioned will work in the direction of Astor to the north and Bandipur on the south. Where breaks occur from snow on the wires the repairs will be simple enough; but the damage done by avalanches will be more difficult to grapple with, as posts and wire are occasionally buried so deeply that they cannot be quickly dug up. To meet this difficulty a reserve of covered copper-wire such as is used for field telegraphs, will be maintained at Gurais and Minnimarg, and this will be run over the debris left by the avalanches. In this way through-communication will be kept up and telegrams to and from Gilgit will rarely be delayed. Last month was a very severe one, and the experience consequently gained will enable Mr. Olphert to take all necessary precautions during the current working season. Here and there the alignment will be altered, or the wire carried at a greater altitude, every effort being made to guard against the avalanches. The staff at the two observing stations will have a rough experience once the passes are closed by snow, but they will cheerfully accept the position, for the subordinates in the Telegraph Department have always shown a thorough a devotion to duty as their superiors, than which higher praise cannot be given.

MADAME CARNOT, whose sudden and cruel bereavement has elicited a world-wide sympathy, is described as the Egeria of her husband while he was a modest engineer, and later, when he became Deputy Under-Secretary of State and Minister, she was always a wise adviser. But as the wife of the President of the French Republic, Mdme. Carnot's good taste, perfect tact, distinction, and charity have made for her an exceptional place in French society. She is a motherly, kindly-looking woman, always dressed in sober but handsome taste. Her hair, parted simply in the middle, is still brown and abundant, and by way of cap she affects the broad bow of velvet so often worn by Frenchwomen when approaching middle age. She kept a careful record of all her own and her husband's expenditure; and her charities came to many thousands of pounds.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the Legislative Council meeting at Simla, on Thursday Sir Alexander Miller moved that the report of the Select Committee to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act be taken into consideration. The Honourable Member pointed out that the Bill had been discussed in Calcutta for two seasons, and the report of the Select Committee was sent home, at the desire of the Secretary of State, before any steps were taken in the matter. It had been returned from home without any objections, and the Bill would have been passed in Calcutta ere this, had it not been sent home first. Sir A. Miller then said that telegrams had been received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the British India Association on the subject of postponing the consideration of the Bill till the cold weather. The former telegram ran:—"We enter a strong protest against the Bill being passed at Simla. Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the Royal Exchange, said that all important measures affecting general interests should be dealt with at Calcutta." Sir Alexander Miller, having pointed out that if the Bill were considered now it could be introduced on the 1st October, said he should not regret if it were postponed.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, Mr. Westland and General Brackenbury having expressed their opinions that, in deference to the to the wishes of the Associations mentioned, it would be advisable to postpone the Bill, the matter was put to the vote, and a unanimous decision that it should be postponed was given.

Sir Alexander Miller, in moving that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be submitted to a Select Committee, explained that it contained certain provisions for the international post arrangement, and that the Financial Department were anxious to pass it. It was non-controversial, and of an urgent character so far as the postal arrangements were concerned. The Bill was accordingly referred to Mr. Westland, Sir A. MacDonnell, and the mover.

A Bill to amend certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, Sir Alexander Miller explaining that alterations were intended (1) to provide that pleaders or vakils of the Punjab High Court should be put on the same footing as advocates of the Chartered High Courts; (2) that defendant's counsel in a case, shall have power to state his case, produce his evidence, and address the Court generally on the entire case, commenting on his own evidence as well as that of the plaintiff's. The practice has been wrongly interpreted in India, Sir A. Miller explained, but it is universal at home, and is necessary in the interests of justice; (3) it proposes in cases where a decree is obtained for the restitution of conjugal rights, to leave the question of imprisonment to the discretion of the Courts; (4) it provides that in cases of appeal a copy of the memorandam of appeal, with notice of the same, shall be served on each of the respondents at the same time.

In moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cantonment Act of 1889 Sir A. Miller said:—This Bill is introduced by direction of Her Majesty's Government to comply with the requirements of a majority of the Commission who recently considered the question of the examination of prostitutes in cantonments, and who reported, by three to two, that legislatation was necessary in order to carry out the resolution of the House of Commons. Her Majesty's Government have expressed a wish that this Bill, which has practicably, though not formally, been drawn at home, should be proceeded with.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said that the Council had not received any statement as to the provisions of the Bill, and that it was better to reserve the remarks they might have to make on it.

Sir A. Miller expressed his readiness to state what the provisions were, but he explained that he purposely did not do so, because he had laid before them the circumstances under which the Bill was introduced, and he had no desire to express an opinion either way as to the necessity for its provisions.

Sir A. MacDonnell put the question whether the Bill was to be taken up in Simla.

The Viceroy responded that he understood not.

Sir A. MacDonnell said he asked the question with reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks, stating that if the Bill was not taken up in Simla Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick would not be able to express his views. It would be very undesirable that the Bill should be taken up in Simla.

Sir A. Miller then stated that the Bill would be circulated to the Local Governments, and his Honour would have an opportunity of saying anything he wished.

The Council adjourned for three weeks.

CHINA NEWS.

BOTH in North and in South China there has been a good deal of inquietude of late, and if recent instances of riot and murderous assault can be taken as any criterion, there would appear to be a bad feeling growing which it would be well for all foreigners in China, and particularly the missionary element, to endeavour to avoid fanning into something more serious. An anti-missionary disturbance is reported from Kiang-yin on the Yangtse, but a far more serious affair occurred at Shek-lung, near Tung-kun, on the Pearl River, on the 20th inst. In this instance, the American Presbyterian Church was demolished by the mob, and one Christian—whether a foreigner or a native has not yet been ascertained—was killed. The Roman Catholic Church was well guarded by Chinese soldiers, and it is a fact worthy of notice that here as at Kiang-yin the Catholic missionaries escaped scatheless while their Protestant brethren suffered. The church at Tung-kun City was in danger for a time, but, although exciting rumours have come to hand from that city, there is no definite information. In connection with the apprehension of three Chinamen in Macao the other day for selling poisoned aromatic powder, another rumour was circulated that the water in the well in front of the Senate House was poisoned, as two Chinamen were observed to throw two packets of the powder into the well. Several apprehensions were made, and the powder as well as the water in the well were tested and analysed, but no poisonous substance was discovered. It is believed that all these rumours were the precursors of an inflammatory placard in Chinese which was posted throughout the City on the morning of the 20th instant, insinuating that the French missionaries were conspiring with the lawyer Jose daSilva, the editor of the *Independente*, to poison the people and bring about desolation.—In North China a good deal of speculation has been engendered over the crisis in Corea. The tone of the native Chinese and Japanese press does not tend towards peace, but up to the present no collision between the troops landed by both countries in Corea has been intimated.—An Eastern Bimetallic League has been started at Shanghai.

HONGKONG.

The plague has been more than a nine-days' wonder to the residents in this Colony. Everyone is heartily tired of it, and we are glad to be able to report a great improvement in the statistics during the past week. The latest return showed only 17 new cases in twenty-four hours and 25 deaths. It is said that a high temperature is unfavourable to the spread of the disease, and this theory would seem to be verified, for with a rising temperature the plague is steadily decreasing. The total number of patients under treatment is 155. A native hospital has been established in Chinese territory at Lai-chi-kok, just outside the boundary on the Kowloon Peninsula, and it is said that patients are being taken there surreptitiously from Hongkong. If this is correct, another theory might be started as to the diminution of cases in the Colony.—Information was received here on the 25th inst., that the King of Siam was dead; and a certain amount of colour has been given to the rumour—which lacks official confirmation—by the despatch of H.M.S Rattler to Bangkok, where the Swift is already stationed. H. M. S. Undaunted, which is *en route* for Hongkong from Portsmouth, receives orders at Singapore to proceed to Bangkok instead.—The schemes for the sanitary regeneration of the Colony are likely to be warmly debated, and, already, much discussion has taken place over the present separate system of drainage in course of construction and almost completed. The scheme is chiefly that of Mr. F. A. Cooper, Director of public Works, at present on leave like the majority of the Colony's officials. It is being argued that the officials, who put down drains at right angles and order the closing up of the outfalls of large sewers which are still receiving sewage from a large and crowded area, are not the best authorities to follow on the difficult subject of draining a sub-tropical city.—His Excellency Sir William Robinson's despatch to Lord Ripon on the plague should prove of interest; but a knowledge of the Colony and of the details of the present outbreak are necessary to put a proper construction on all the statements the depatch contains.—There is still a scarcity of labourers and the native quarter has a deserted appearance, but signs are not wanting of a disposition among the Chinese to return to the Colony.—*China Mail*, (June 27.)

A WORLD'S record of speed through the water over the measured mile at Maplin Sands was made, on Saturday afternoon (June 23), when a new torpedo baot destroyer, built for the Admiralty by Messrs. Thorneycroft, of Chiswick, did the run in two minutes and slightly under three seconds, giving a mean speed of twenty-nine and-a-quarter miles per hour.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S ASSASSINATION.

THE CRIMINAL ARRESTED.

ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

THE home papers received by yesterday's mail contain very full accounts of the assassination of M. Carnot. It appears that M. Carnot started from Paris on Saturday, (23rd ultimo) for Lyons to visit the exhibition. At Dijon Station he was met by his son, a lieutenant in garrison there, and by his daughter, Mme. Annisset Carnot, with her husband and child. At Macon and other places he was greeted by the local authorities. Reaching Lyons at 6 he was received by 40 Senators and Deputies, and by the Mayor. Troops were drawn up along the route from the station to the town-hall, and a large crowd had assembled. The city was lavishly decorated and the President was much cheered. Next day there was a reception, all the local dignitaries paying their respects to the President. Later he visited the exhibition. When he left there he went to the Palais de Commerce. After a banquet had been served the procession which had escorted the President from the exhibition was reformed and started between 9 and 10 o'clock for the Grand Theatre, where a gala performance had been arranged in his honour. The carriage had proceeded a short distance along the Rue de la Republique amid the acclamations of the crowd, which M. Carnot graciously acknowledged, when on passing the Credit Lyonnais a man suddenly rushed at the vehicle, and, jumping on to the step, stabbed the President with a dagger which he had concealed under his coat. The President fell back against the cushions and his face became livid. Cries were immediately raised that an attempt had been made upon M. Carnot's life and the exitement became intense. The criminal, who had been felled to the ground by a blow from M. Rivaud, Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, was surrounded by an angry crowd, and cries of "Lynch him" were heard on all sides. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to protect him from the fury of the people, and it was only through the co-operation of a body of mounted guards, who surrounded the police, that the latter were able to convey their prisoner to the station.

M. Carnot was at once carried to the Prefecture of Police, where his wound was attended to. Shortly after 11 the following bulletin was issued:—

"The condition of the President is alarming, but not hopeless. The wound is in the region of the liver. The hæmorrhage, which was at first copious, has now ceased."

But about half-past 11 the patient's condition became hopeless. Mgr. Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, was hasitly summoned, and reached the Prefecture at midnight. He remained with the President a few minutes, and then withdrew to an adjoining room. Half an hour later a change for the worse occurred, and it became evident that death was near at hand. The Arhbishop was again called to the President's bedside and administered extreme unction to the dying man. M. Carnot was fully conscious, and twice murmured "I am dying." Dr. Poncet bent down towards him and said, "Your friends are here, M. le President," to which M. Carnot replied in a scarcely audible voice, "I am very glad they are here." One minute later the heart's action stopped, and at a quarter to 1 the President breathed his last.

The large audience that was awaiting the arrival of M. Carnot at the Grand Theatre was informed by M. Rivaud of the terrible event that had just occurred. When he was seen to enter the President's box the audience rose from their seats in a body. He advanced to the front of the box, and said in a voice broken with sobs, "The President of the Republic has been assassinated." The announcement caused the greatest horror among the audience, and cries of "A mort!" "A Mort!" Vengeance!" were heard in all parts of the building. M. Rivaud, continuing, said,—"In the Rue de la Republique, a wretch who approached M. Carnot under the pretext of presenting a petition stabbed him with a dagger." Here M. Rivaud was again interrupted with shouts of indignation, and he was heard with difficulty when he added—"Do not make my task more painful; we have left M. Carnot in the hands of the doctors. You will understand that in these circumstances, all hearts being filled with sorrow, the performance cannot take place." The people then left the theatre.

Madame Carnot left Paris for Lyons at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, with two of her sons. They reached Lyons at 7 o'clock, and were respectfully greeted by a large and symathetic crowd. They proceeded at once to the Prefecture, where the body lay. One of the late President's sons, on seeing the decorations along the street in honour of his father's visit, became deeply moved, and at one time was on the point of fainting. At the Prefecture itself all the flags and other decorations were removed during the night. The great flags on the Palais du Commerce was rolled up, and in its place a large square of crape was hung from the flag-staff. The inhabitants also removed the decorations from their houses as rapidly as possible.

Some of the officers of the late President's military household and several nuns kept watch in the death chamber throughout the night.

The body of the late President was taken from the Prefecture to Lyons Station on Monday evening. Prayers were first offered by the Archbishop of Lyons, who had previously paid a visit of condolence to Mme. Carnot. The coffin, which was placed upon a gun-carriage, was accompanied in its journey by the clergy of Lyons, wearing their cassocks, and the procession started to salvoes of artillery, the flourish of trumpets, and the long roll of muffled drums. The train containing the body reached Paris shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The coffin was placed on a hearse and conveyed to the Elysee. Several thousand persons had assembled outside the station.

The coffin lay on an inclined plane in a ground-floor salon of the Elysee enveloped in a large black velvet pall, upon which had been placed the tricolour flag. At its foot was a large black cushion, on which were pinned the decorations of the President. Two Sisters of Charity sat on each side of the coffin. Six black and silver candle sticks, their candles lighted, gleam against the masses of shrubs and plants which surrounded the catafalque. In front of the coffin stood two young Polytechnic School pupils.

THE MURDERER'S ANTECEDENTS.

The full name of the assassin of President Carnot is Cesario Santo Hieronymo. He is an Italian, and speaks very little French. He is an avowed Anarchist, and has been an object of suspicion for at least a year. He was born in 1873 at Motta Visconti, in the province of Milan, but he has lived of late at Cette, where he was employed in a baker's shop. On Monday the police searched his lodings at Cette, and interrogated his comrades, some of whom have been arrested. It is said that the day after Henry's execution Cesario remarked, "It does not matter; Henry did not die like a brave man. It seems to me that I should have more courage were I to mount the scaffold." On Friday he bought his poniard of a gunsmith, of Cette, for 5f. When searched at the police-station he had only 60 centimes in his pockets. His clothes were torn to pieces by the infuriated crowd at the time of his arrest. He was interrogated by M. Benoist, the examining magistrate charged to conduct the preliminary inquiry, but he obstinately refused to answer any questions, and reiterated that he would only give explanations when confronted with the jury at the Assizes. He was again examined by the magistrate on Tuesday. He asserts that he acted entirely on his own initiative, and not in concert with or on the advice of any band of conspirators. The magistrate, however, is inclined to believe in the existence of an organized plot.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER.

The lobbies of the Chamber on Monday (25th ult.) presented a spectacle throughout the day of unusual animation. The actual proceedings of the day were confined to the reading of a letter from M. Dupuy, and to brief speeches from the Presidents, M. Casimir-Perier and M. Challemel-Lacour. The Chamber was very crowded, and the Italian and German Ambassadors were in the Diplomatic Gallery. As M. Casimir-Perier ascended to his seat the entire House rose and remained standing while he read the following letter from the Prime Minister and added a few appropriate words:—

"The Government is profoundly pained in announcing to the Chamber of the Deputies the death of the President of the Republic. M. Carnot succumbed last night at Lyons to the results of the odious crime of which he was the victim on quitting the Bourse. France, struck with stupor at the news of this abominable crime, transmits from all parts to the Government the expression of its emotion and its grief. It laments in the President of the Republic the loyal servant, the upright citizen, who during seven years has carried with honour and fidelity the national flag and inspired in Europe sentiments which are a consolation to us in the cruel ordeal through which we are passing. The Republic cherishes the memory of its President. It sends the testimony of its poignant sympathy to his family who mourn him and who, like him, are worthy of France. The whole country will share in the movement of indignation which the crime of Lyons excites in the breasts of the Government and of the national representatives."

Before proposing to the Chamber to raise the sitting the President read the communication which he had received from M. Challomel-Lacour, the President of the Senate, informing him that the National Assembly would meet on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, at Versailles to elect a new President. This letter virtually reproduced the following note, which appeared in the *Journal Officiel*:—

"The President of the Senate, in his capacity of President of the National Assembly, has decided that the two Chambers shall be convened in Congress at Versailles on Wednesday, June 27, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to the election of the President of the Republic."

M. Challemel-Lacour's speech in the Senate was mostly in the same tone as M. Casimir-Perier's in the other House. It contained the following passage:—

"Europe, which appreciated the nobility and stability of his character, will join its regrets with ours. It will share our reprobation, for this dastardly outrage against the life of a man ever imbued with these two essential ideas—the maintenance of social order in the nation over whose Government he presided and the maintenance of peace among the nations of Europe. . . . If any man seemed bound, by the moderation of his ideas, his upright character, his spirit of justice towards all, especially the weak and unfortunate, by his kindly heart, compassionating all misfortune, and by the touching example of his domestic virtues, to escape hatred and fanaticism, it was Carnot. But fanaticism has at all times been bitter against those who should have been least exposed to its blows. By unmasking itself it has but rendered itself more hateful and has strengthened in all valiant minds respectful of the rights of men and of human life the energetic resolution to defend the fundamental laws of society and to protect mankind, outraged in what it deems most sacred."

EXPRESSIONS OF FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

The greatest sympathy with France has been expressed by the rulers and representatives of every civilised nation. On Monday (25th ult.) testimonies of deep regret at the fate of the President were being received in Paris all day. The Queen telegraphed to Lord Dufferin:—"I have received with horror the dreadful news. I beg you to express my profound sympathy with Mme. Carnot and with the French Government and nation." General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby also went by the Queen's command on Monday to express to the French Ambassador Her Majesty's sorrow and horror at the news.

The Prince of Wales telegraphed to Mme. Carnot to express his great grief, and requested Lord Dufferin to offer his sympathy to the French Government. Lord Dufferin at once complied with this command, as well as with the request of Lord Rosebery to "express to the Council of Ministers the horror with which I have learned of the assassination which has so deeply wounded France and deprived her of her Chief Magistrate so loyal and patriotic.

The German Emperor telegraphed to Mme. Carnot:—"The Empress and I are deeply pained at the horrible news which reaches us from Lyons. Be assured, Madam, that all our sympathy and feeling are at this moment with you and your family. God give you strength to bear this terrible blow. Worthy of his great name, M. Carnot has died like a soldier on the battlefield."

The Emperor also telegraphed to Count Munster to express to the French Government his indignation at the execrable outrage, his high esteem for M. Carnot, and his warm share in the grief of the French nation.

King Humbert telegraphed:—"The execrable act which has deprived France of a Chief Magistrate surrounded by universal respect and sympathy has struck me to the heart. The day (the anniversary of Solferino) hitherto sacred to the two nations by a common glory now unites them in a common grief." Signor Crispi telegraphed to Signor Ressman, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, the expression of the profound grief and horror of the Italian Government and nation. "I was connected," he said, "with this distinguished man, not merely by admiration, but by sincere friendship. Assassins have no fatherland, and those whom we see throughout Europe consummating or attempting horrible crimes are the first to repudiate a fatherland."

The Tsar's message to Mme. Carnot was as follows:—"Deeply affected by the news of the crime the Empress and I express our profoundest regret. We assure you of our sympathy and of the share we take in the misfortune which visits you, and which puts all France into mourning.

The horror with which the assassination of President Carnot is regarded in this country was manifested by the immense number of persons who called at the French Embassy to express their regret.

The Lord Mayor, in the name of the City of Londoo, telegraphed to the Prefect of Lyons, asking him to convey to Mme. Carnot the sincere sympathy of the citizens in her terrible bereavement. A similar message was also sent to M. Decrais, for transmission to the Government of the Republic.

The news of the assassination caused much grief at white Lodge, where, only on Sunday morning, a message was received from the President congratulating the Duke of York on the birth of a son.

The murder of M. Carnot has produced a strong opinion in Congress against the spread of Anarchist doctrines in the United States, which opinion is also strongly expressed throughout the country. This feeling may result in the passing of a law defining Anarchy and imposing penalties for crimes committed by Anarchists. A Bill for this purpose has been already introduced into the House.

ANARCHIST AND SOCIALIST COMMENTS.

Louise Michel, according to the Paris newspaper the *Matin*, expresses herself thus from her London retreat:—"This execution is more than a simple act of justice. In Carnot a whole class, the whole *bourgeois* world, has been struck at. Carnot embodies the execrable capitalist republic. It is not merely Deibler's (the executioner's) President, but also the Panamista's President who has fallen under Cesario's dagger. Anarchy will once more have deserved well of mankind, for love of mankind is the sole object of Anarchy. Individual revolt is the prelude of the grand plebeian revolution whence social harmony will emerge.

The Berlin Socialist newspaper the Vorwarts, the official organ of German Socialism, published an article in which there was not a word of reprobation for the assassin, and scarcely a word of sympathy for his victim, beyond the grudging admission that he was personally an honourable man, which it, moreover, promptly qualified by adding that he was a typical bourgeois from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. In fact it did not hesitate to say that by ratifying the death sentence passed on a madman like Henry he cast a dark shadow on his name. Yet there was no lack of vehement denunciation in the article. Only it was reserved not for the assassin who dealt the blow or for those who, whose teachings prompted it, but for those who, according to the Vorwarts, were already fighting over the dead man's spoils, for "the political freebooters who have degraded the Republic to a mere tool in the hands of capitalism, and who are even now watching their opportunity to tighten upon the French working classes the chains of economic and political servitude. By a singular process of reasoning it contrived even to bring Signor Crispi, "the hangman of Massa-Carrara, the butcher of Palermo," within range of the fiery imprecations it breathed forth against all those "who are now busy holding the funeral wakes of a decadent *bourgeoisie* over the coffin of Sadi Carnot."

INDIGNATION AGAINST ITALIANS IN FRANCE.

The fury and indignation of the population of Lyons on Sunday night (24th ult.) were described as terrible. The city authorities were obliged to protect the Italian Consulate. A number of Italian restaurants were sacked, and any one suspected of being an Italian was chased through the streets. After the funeral procession of the President had passed through the streets on its way to the station on Monday the pent-up indignation of the crowd found vent in fierce shouts of imprecation upon the assassin, coupled with the same cries of "Vive Carnot" with which they had been accustomed to greet their President in life. Many of the crowd carried flags, and, with these at the head, the mob marched to the district where the Italians chiefly reside. All shops on the way which displayed the name of a foreign proprietor were broken into and pillaged. In the centre of the town another secton of the mob threatened to raid all the *cafés* whose owners had not closed their doors as a sign of mourning. In the Rue de la Republique the mob had to be charged by a squadron of cuirassiers, who cleared the streets.

Incendiary fires broke out on Monday evening (25th ult.) at several establishments in the quarter tenanted by Italians. The Commissioner of Police, who proceeded to the scene, called upon the crowd to respect the sorrow of Mme. Carnot. The crowd rejoined, "We wish to avenge Carnot."

Serious disturbances occurred at Grenoble, where a large number of Italian workmen are employed at the wharves and other establishments. The French *employes* proceeded to throw out the tools of the Italians, and threatened them with expulsion. The workmen, to the number of 1,500, started to march through the town, shouting on the way, "Long live France! Down with the Italians!" They proceeded to the Italian Consulate and tore down the flag. They then placed ladders against the walls and a number of them invaded the rooms of the Consulate, broke up the furniture, and tore down the Italian inscription. The men then proceeded to the Italian *cafes* in Grenoble and did similar damage.

The Mayor of Marseilles has issued an address urging the citizens to remain quiet and not to punish innocent Italians for the sake of one criminal. But there is no lack of evidence of anti-Italian feeling. Thus 25 Italians employed in enlarging St. Cyr College have been dismissed in deference to the feeling of the other workmen, and several persons building houses at Versailles have informed the contractors that they must not employ Italians.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AT VERSAILLES.

M. Casimir-Perier was elected on Wednesday (27th ult.) to the Presidency of the French Republic by 451 votes out of 851. M. Brisson received 195 votes, General Fevrier 53, M. Arago 27, M. Cavoignac 12, and M. Dupuy 97.

This result will oblige M. Dupuy to resign the Premiership and renders it impossible for him to be a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber.

Up to 10 o'clock on Tuesday night (26th ult.) M. Casimir-Perier was resolved not to stand. He had even prepared a letter declaring in very becoming and unmistakable terms that his candidature did not exist. At 10 o'clock the presidents of the Republican groups waited on him to press him to alter his determination, but their entreaties were ineffectual. In despair they sent for his mother, who was present at a renewed discussion. She listened to the pros and cons, and, turning to her son, said:—"History is in my mind, and

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

THE *Times* of Monday, June 25, contained the following :—

"It is with much gratification that we announce that the Duchess of York was safely delivered of a son on Saturday evening, and that the reports of both mother and child continue to be in the highest degree satisfactory.

The official bulletin was as follows :—

"23 June, 1894.

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York gave birth to a son at 10 o'clock this evening.

"Both mother and infant are doing well.

"White Lodge, Richmond Park.

"(Sd.) JOHN WILLIAMS, M.D.
FREDK. JOHN WADD, M.B."

The intimation was first conveyed to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house by the Duke of York in a telegram which reached his lordship at half-past 11, and which was in these terms :—

"The Duchess gave birth to a son at 10 to-night, Both doing well.—GEORGE."

Shortly afterwards a letter from the Home Secretary was delivered at the Mansion-house. It was as follows :—

"White Lodge, Richmond Park, June 23, 1894.

"My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in informing your lordship that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York was safely delivered of a son at 10 o'clock this evening.

"Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince are both doing perfectly well.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your lordship's obedient servant,

"H. H. ASQUITH.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor at once caused Mr. Asquith's letter to be posted outside the Mansion-house.

On Saturday morning (23rd ult.) at 2 o'clock a special messenger was sent to Dr. Williams, who arrived shortly before 4, and remained in attendance during the whole of the day. A telegram was also despatched to the Home Secretary, whose duty it is to be present at the birth of an infant in direct succession to the throne, asking him to hold himself in readiness to travel to White Lodge at a moment's notice. The Duke of Teck, who was at Ascot with the Princess of Wales's party, was also communicated with and, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, went by special train from Sunningdale to Mortlake, driving thence to White Lodge, where they arrived about 11 o'clock. Her Royal Highness at once saw the Duchess of York, and during the afternoon and evening kept the Queen supplied with news. During the morning Dr. Wadd was sent for, and both medical men remained at the house till the birth. The Princess of Wales communicated also with the Prince of Wales at Sunningdale; and early in the afternoon his Royal Highness arrived at the Lodge. He remained to tea, and at about 7 o'clock returned to Coworth Park. About the same time Mr. Asquith arrived in response to a telegram. At five minutes to 10 information was passed that a son had been born, and that the mother and child were both doing well. Immediately the news became known the Duke of York received the most cordial congratulations, and special telegrams were at once despatched to Her Majesty the Prince of Wales, and others. *In a very few minutes a reply was received* from the Queen, expressing her warmest congratulation, and other messages of congratulation were received from the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London, and others.

On Sunday (24th ult.) the Royal infant was shown to a select number of callers, including the Duke of Cambridge, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, and the Duke of Abercorn.

Messages of congratulation have been received by the Duke of York from all the European Courts.

The Queen paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of York at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Tuesday afternoon (26th ult.) Accompanying the Queen were the Cesarewitch, the Princess Alix of Hesse, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Princess of *Leiningen. The crowds on Richmond-hill were very* large, and Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for a deafening burst of cheering, which continued almost all the way. At White Lodge a very great number of people had been waiting for several hours, besides a long stream of vehicles, and the enthusiasm manifested at the spot was unbounded. *Her Majesty remained at* White Lodge over an hour, and then, driving to Richmond, returned by special train to Windsor.

It has been ordered that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall prepare a Form of prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty god for the Duchess of York's safe delivery of a Prince; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving shall be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the first day of July or the Sunday after the respective ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED LIVES.

AT a little before four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, June 23, a colliery accident, probably the most disastrous which has ever occurred in South Wales, took place at the Albion Colliery at Cilfynydd, a village situate in the Taff Vale, about three miles from Pontypridd. About 2,000 men are usually employed in the pit, but the majority of these had ceased work for the week end, and has left in the mine according to the latest information, about 900 workers. The first intimation of the disaster was a terrific report, followed almost immediately by the issue of dense volumes of steam and smoke from the pit mouth. It was too clear what had happened. As speedily as possible parties of explorers were organised and preparations made for descending the shaft, a great crowd of people meanwhile gathering in the vicinity. The earlier reports, though vague as to details, made it clear that the loss of life was unusually heavy. The work of exploration continued without cessation throughout Saturday night and during Sunday, and the scenes witnessed at the hospital and at the pit bank as the bodies were sent up and recognised by relatives are described as heartrending. Altogether sixteen men and boys were brought out alive, but of these four afterwards died. All hope of the remaining miners had early on Sunday been abandoned. The dead bodies brought out of the pit up to Sunday night numbered 120. A large number of these were shockingly mutilated, and must have experienced the immediate force of the explosion, while others had evidently fallen victims to afterdamp and suffocation. The cause of the accident is a matter of conjecture, but experts who have inspected the workings favour the belief that it was due to coal dust becoming ignited in the process of shot-firing. All the men working in the pit were members of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund, and arrangements have been made for the immediate wants of the relatives and the expenses of interment being met. The strain upon the fund, however, will be great. On Monday the work of exploration was continued with renewed activity, and by the afternoon 193 bodies had been brought to the surface. Of these 157 were identied, but it is stated that in many cases identification is impossible. The inquest was formally opened, so that certificates for burial might at once be given. Up to Wednesday evening 268 bodies had been rescue. The colliery authorities find that the first estimated number of the killed was much too low, and it is feared that over 300 lives have been lost. In one house lie the bodies of a father, four sons, and six lodgers. There are some cases of extreme poverty among the surviving relatives. At least £60,000 will be required for relief, and it is hoped that the provident fund will be the channel through which aid will be supplied.

THE first instalment of Mr. James Payn's "Gleams of Memory with some Reflections," appear in the current *Cornhill*. Among the stories he tells is that of a squire near Wantage, whose pew the Payn family occasionally occupied. The squire used always to go to sleep when the sermon began, and his snoring was tremendous. "It was a sound," says Mr. Payn, "that could not be ignored, and must have been discouraging to any divine. Strange clergymen were much put out by it, and would make significant pauses in their discourse, which had the desired effect of waking him. 'Sent to sleep with sound and waked with silence,' the old squire would utter such vocal sounds as made the parson regret his success. 'Eh?' 'What?' 'Who spoke?' 'Put some wood on, Jimmy,' and with that prudential speech he again retired to the 'land of Nod.'" When a boy in Berkshire, Mr. Payn's neighbours were chiefly clergy. One of them was much given to Greek quotations, and having indulged in this custom in presence of some ladies, one of these asked young Payn in a hushed whisper to translate the passage. "'You are at school,' she said, 'and ought to know.' I gave her to understand, with an opportune blush, that it was scarcely meet for a lady's ear. 'Good heavens' she cried, 'you don't mean to say——'' Pray don't quote me in the matter,' I put in pleadingly; 'but I really—no, I really couldn't tell you'—which was quite true. She went away and told all her lady friends that Mr. C. indulged in quotations which were not such as could be translated to modest ears. It injured his character for a long time, but cured him of a very bad habit. It was my first appearance in the role of a public benefactor."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CONGO AGREEMENT.

THE formal points which remained to be adjusted in connection with the settlement of the Anglo-German difficulty over the Congo Treaty have now been disposed of. It is believed in Berlin that a protocol cancelling Article III. of the Treaty will be signed at Brussels and officially notified to the German Government. The solution is regarded with satisfaction in German official circles and by the leading journals. The *Kolnische Zeitung* thinks that the Congo State itself has reason to be well cotent with this issue, as one consequence is a new recognition and more precise circumscription of its neutrality. There are, of course, says the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, discordant notes, but it is unnecessary to dwell upon them. These systematic outbreaks of Anglophobia are in most cases a favourite form of indirectly expressing disaffection at home.

As regards France, all other questions have naturally been for the moment displaced from consideration, by the excitement caused by President Carnot's assassination and the choice of his successor. But the *Times* correspondent wrote from Paris :—

The *Temps* of this evening (June 22) replies to the question put last night to Sir E. Grey as to the strength of French forces in the Equatorial Provinces—a question upon which the Minister had nothing further, he said, to add. In the note in the *Temps* it is stated that the news that the Government has decided to place at Commandant Montell's disposal—the question is, for what purpose ?—a ragular battalion of Senegalese Tirailleurs, which will at least triple the forces conducted now by Captain Decazes up the Oubanghi, has aroused the liveliest enthusiasm in the Senegal garrisons. All the officers have appealed to the War Office to be chosen for this mission, so that the authorities actually find themselves, it is said, considerably embarrassed to know what to do. The first portion of the contingent will embark on the Tibet from Marseilles on Monday, and the rest will sail from Havre on july 5. It is at the latter date that M. Monteil himself will take passage. All is reported to be in readiness at Loango to transport these troops and the material without delay to Brazzaville, and thence to the Upper Oubanghi. "In this region," says the the *Temps* "the situation between French and Belgian agents is still very much strained, and it will be remembered that it was owing to the coolness and calm of our chief agent, M. Liotard, that a terrible battle did not take place in the month of May last. when M. Liotard went with the escort of the Duc d'Uzes's mission to see the Sultan of Bangasso." This information, and particularly the last sentence, confirms what I have already said as to the importance and the gravity of the present situation, on account of the energy and the resolution of the French and the possibility of their retorting to the *fait accompli* against which they protest by another *fait accompli* of their own, taking up an armed position upon the territory as to which they contest the rights of the Congo State, and even the rights of England.

On June 26 the same correspondent telegraphed :—The *Debats*, inferring from the prompt arrangement with Germany that England is disinclined to satisfy France, says :—" Unless the negotiations lead to an engagement by England to take no further step, whether by conventions or by expeditions to the Egyptian territories of the Upper Nile, we should put ourselves in a position by acts to preserve the moral and material interests of France in that region."

On inquiry at the Foreign Office, Reuter's Agency has been informed that Rustem Pasha handed to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on June 22 last a Note containing representations against the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and King Leopold, Soverign of the Congo State. The Note was friendly and conciliatory in tone, and Lord Kimberley promised to give it his careful consideration.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

A correspondent telegraphs to the Times from Fez on June 18 :—

I have just arrived from Tangier. All is perfectly quiet here, Muley Abdul Aziz being acknowledged as the Sultan. The Europeans here continue to transact *business as usual, and no anti-Christian feeling exists* Muley Ismain, who it was thought might make an attempt on the throne, supports Abdul Aziz, but is kept prisoner in his own house pending the new sultan's arrival. The road from Tangier is tolerably safe, but is almost deserted. Caravans, however, are beginning to travel again. *No serious disturbances* need be expected unless unforeseen evils occur.

Tangier, June 22 (*Reuter*).—Muley Dris Ben Abil el Hadji, head of the chief mosque of Muley Dris, has left Fez for Rabat in order to render homage and give his benediction to the Sultan. His adhesion is of great importance.

The policy pursued so far by the new Sultan is generally approved. While his Majesty was at Rabat he summoned the local governors and authorities to his presence, as well as the various people who complained of having been robbed. When the claimants had stated their grievances, Abdul Aziz gave command that restitution should be made at once. The Governor of Rabat suggested that inquiries should be instituted, but the Sultan refused to hear of delay, and threatened any recalcitrant governor with dismissal.

Letters from Fez, dated June 17, announce that Muley Omar has recognised his brother Abdul Aziz as the new Sultan, and is keeping order in the capital. The European inhabitants are under the protection of troops. All the shops are closed.

Tangier, June 25.—The news has just reached here that the Sultan Abdul Aziz has married the daughter of Muley Ershid, an uncle of the late Sultan.

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Alexandria on June 22. The Khedive left to-day, having accelerated his departure in order to arrive in Constantinople early on Monday, as the Sultan had ordered that one day's interval should occur between the reception of the Khedive and that of King Alexander of Servia. Major-General Henderson, Captain Campbell, of H.M.S. Polyphemus, and a guard of honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment attended his Highness's embarkation. The Sultan apparently will not allow the Khedive to make a tour in Europe, and the Turkish view is that, the Khedive being the vassal of the Sultan, England made a mistake in sending an invitation to visit England direct to his Highness.

The Khedive arrived at half-past six on the evening of June 25, and was received without special ceremony. He landed at 8 p.m. with Mukhtar Pasha, proceeding at once to Yildiz, where he was entertained at dinner by the Grand Vizier and court officials. He was then introduced into the Imperial presence, his Majesty showing marked cordiality to his visitor. Abbas Pasha is attended by only a small retinue and household, and he has none of his Ministers with him. He resides in a palace on the Bosphorus, where the first Dragomans of foreign missions called early next morning to present the compliments of their respective chiefs.

KING ALEEXANDER'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

Vienna, Sunday Night (*Standard*).—King Alexander of Servia left Belgrade yesterday on his trip to Salonica and Constantinople. The leaders of the Liberal Party ostentatiously absended themselves on the occasion, and of course, no Radical leader was present. The official organ of the Liberals announces at the same time that the Liberal members of the present Cabinet must retire and that the party must commence a resolute opposition to the present regime, which is Absolutism in disguise and favours the Progressists to the detriment of the Liberals. It is only a few weeks since King Alexander saved the impeached Liberal leaders from a State trial, and this is his reward. The present situation points to the likelihood of a Ministerial crisis immediately after the King's return from Constantinople.

Just before his Servian Majesty left Belgrade he and King Milan received a visit from the Austrian Archduke Joseph, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Honved troops, happened to be inspecting the regiments in Semlin, the Hungarian town facing Belgrade. His calling on the two Kings was simply a visit of courtesy without any political bearing.

The royal party stopped for luncheon at Nish, where the King's father was received with complimentary shouts, "Long live our Liberator!" King Milan was always very popular in Nish.

Constantinople, June 27 (*Times*).—The young King of Servia arrived here at noon to-day. He landed at the Topkhaneh Square, where a guard of honour had been in waiting since the morning. The grand Vizier met his Majesty to welcome him in the name of the Sultan. The King and his suite proceeded in court carriages to Yildiz Palace with a military escort. Surrounded by the Imperial household and the Ministers the Sultan received his royal guest with great warmth and courtesy, and after a brief interval, paid a visit to the King at the kiosk in the park placed at his disposal. It is stated by the correspondent that no political importance attaches to this visit.

THE PORTE AND THE DARDANELLES.

A British steamer having on board two Nordenfeldt guns for H. M. S. Cockatrice stationed at Sulina, has been stopped at the Dardanelles by the Turkish authorities who refuse to allow the vessel to continue her voyage unless the guns be first unshipped.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubor.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PENSION OF OFFICERS ON THE GENERAL LIST OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, June 25, Sir Seymor King asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the attention of the Military Department at the India Office has been directed to the fact that officers on the general list of the Indian Army who were rewarded for their services in the Afghan War by the grant of brevet rank, will on their approaching promotion to the rank of major-general receive 419*l*. a year instead of 700*l*., to which, had they not so distinguished themselves, they would have been entitled under the existing regulations, and on being forced to retire will eventually lose 50*l*. a year on their pension :

Whether there is any reason why officers should be thus penalised ;

And if it is possible to remedy this grievance.

Mr. H. Fowler said : The colonels to whom the hon. member's question relates—officers on the general list of the Indian Army who were rewarded for their services in the Afghan War by the grant of brevet rank were allowed to reside in England on 700*l*, a year while unemployed, until succession to the colonel's allowance or promotion to major-general in consideration of their having lost their regimental appointment under the rules for the limitation of tenure introduced in 1882. This question was decided by Lord Cross in 1887, and I see no reason for dissenting from his view that there is not the same reason for this concession to colonels promoted to be major-generals who, whether their promotion had been accelerated by brevet or not, always vacated their regimental appointments on promotion to the latter rank, and then came under the rules and rates of pay applicable to their new grade. Officers on the general list promoted to be major-generals are not forced to live in this country on 419*l*. a year, or to retire. They can reside in India on 12,000rs. a year, with the possibility of being selected for further employment, or they can retire on a pension of 700*l*. a year after thirty-two years' service or 750*l*. after thirty-eight years. I cannot admit that they have any grievance which calls for redress.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

Mr. Paul asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the report of the Indian Government on the recommendations of the Bengal Jury Commission has been received ; whether it deals with the question of extending trial by jury in Bengal ; and when it will be laid before the House.

Mr. H. Fowler said : I have ascertained that the views of all the local Governments have reached the Government of India and are now under its consideration. It is probable that the Bengal letter has dealt with the question whether trial by jury should be extended in that Province, but, until I receive the Government of India's report, I am unable to give a definite answer to my hon. friend's question.

INDIAN PENSIONS AND THE ESTATE DUTY.

On Tuesday, June 26, Sir R. Temple asked the Secretary of State for India whether pensions and annuities payable to widows and orphans under the various Indian civil and military funds and under the provident institutions in connection with the Government service would be subject to estate duty under section 2 (*d*) of the Finance Bill, and whether it was *the intention of the Government to propose any amend*ment to the section with the object of excepting these pensions from the provisions of the section.

Mr. H. Fowler : The answer to the first question of the hon. baronet is in the affirmative. In reply to the second question I have to say that the matter is now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he will furnish a statement *of all sums spent in the construction* and maintenance of railways beyond the North-West Frontier of India, and in surveys of projected lines beyond such frontier; and a statement of all sums paid to tribesmen and their chiefs residing beyond the North-West Frontier of India by way of subsidy or remuneration in connection with these railways; and, whether he will lay upon the table of the House copies of all agreements made with the Ameer Abdul Rahman since July 1, 1880.

Mr. H Fowler said : In 1892, at the request of my right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, a statement was prepared at great labour and expense by the Government of India showing the expenditure incurred since the year 1882 out of the revenues of India on the construction of railways and roads, on military expeditions and explorations, and on subsidies to native chiefs, beyond the west and north-west frontiers of India. That return can be laid on the table of the House if my hon. friend will move for if, but I can give no later figures without referring to the Government of India. In answer to the second part of my hon. friend's question I can only reply as on a former occasion, that so soon as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service I will cause the papers concerning the recent agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan to be laid on the table."

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

On Thursday, June 28, Mr. John Ellis asked the Secretary of State for India when the remainder of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Opium may be expected to be laid before the House.

Mr. H. Fowler said : Volumes II. and III. of the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Opium were laid on the table on May 25 and June 7 respectively, and were distributed yesterday. A further volume will complete the evidence, and will, I understand, be ready for presentation about the middle of july.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC JUBILEE AT MADRAS.

Mr. William Johnstone asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to reports in the Madras papers on Feb. 8, in which it is stated that, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Colgan, High Mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, that a guard of honour, consisting of twelve men of the Cheshire Regiment, formed up at the communion rails, under the command of Lieutenant Young ; that, at the Elevation the guard of honour presented arms, while the band of the 27th Regiment played the General Salute, and, whether the appointment of such guard of honour and presentation of arms by military at such services was regular ; and, if not, whether such practices have been prohibited for the future by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. H. Fowler said : The matter referred to in the hon. member's question was brought to my notice in March last, and I accordingly called for a report from the Government of Madras on the circumstances complained of. That report has not yet reached me, but I have ascertained by telegraph that the facts are as stated, except as to the Officer Commanding the guard of honour, who was not a lieutenant, but a non-commissioned officer. The guard was composed entirely of Roman Catholics. I am advised that the proceedings were irregular, but until I receive the despatch from the Government of Madras I am unable to give any further reply.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Mr. Walter M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to a statement, in the *Indian Spectator* for May 27, that news is telegraphed from Simla that the Government of India agree with the Secretary of State in thinking that something like a revival of the Contagious Diseases Acts is necessary ; whether it is the case that either he or the Government of India entertain the intentions here ascribed to them ; whether it is the fact that the Indian Government now engaged in passing a Bill to make such a system impossible in future ; and, how soon he expects that Bill to become law.

Mr. H. Fowler said : I have seen the statement in the *Indian Spectator* to which my hon. friend refers, and for which there is no foundation. I informed my right hon. friend the member for Halifax some weeks ago, in reply to a question in this House, that Lord Kimberley, in a despatch dated March 1 last, had informed the Government of India that, in his opinion, the only effective method of preventing a recurrence of any practices inconsistent with the orders and with the resolutions passed by the House of Commons on June 5, 1888, was to proceed by means of legislation ; that he has requested them, accordingly, to undertake the necessary legislation as soon as possible, and indicated the form in which he wished this to be effected ; and that, further, to avoid the possibility of any future misconception of orders, he had requested the Government of India to issue a resolution explaining the policy of that legislation, and prohibiting all practices, as distinguished from rules or regulations, inconsistent with that policy.

THE man Brall, supposed to be a German Anarchist, who was arrested, at Chelsea, with a quantity of material for explosives in his possession, was again brought before Mr. De Rutzen at Westminster, on June 22. Witnesses who had lived in the house where Brall occupied apartments spoke positively as to hearing noises resembling the reports of a pistol and explosions in his rooms. Revolutionary literature and recipes for making explosives were also found in his lodgings. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE half-early general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on Friday (June 22), at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir Andrew R. Scoble, M.P., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, he referred with great regret to the loss which the company had sustained by the death since their last meeting of Sir. George Berkley, who had been Consulting Engineer of the company from the beginning, and in whose place they had been able to secure the services of Sir George B. Bruce. They also had to regret the death of their late chairman, Mr. Watt, who had been connected with the company for more than 40 years. In regard to the working of the undertaking for the half-year ended December 31, the accounts were not as good as those for the corresponding period of 1892. There had been an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000, while the earnings had been less by Rs. 2,48,000, making a diminution in the net earnings of Rs. 4,28,000. These figures appeared large, but they were not really so in comparison with the great bulk of their operations, for the decrease in their earnings, after all, was only a little over 1½ per cent. on their total earnings, while the increase in the expenditure was rather less than 2 per cent. of the total expenditure. The decrease in their earnings had arisen entirely from the merchandise traffic, from which they had received Rs. 3,99,000 less, against which, however, had to be placed the increase in their spassenger traffic of Rs. 1,64,000. The improvement in their coaching traffic had been in every class, but in India, as in England, the third-class traffic was the backbone of the passenger revenue of the railway companies. All that they could do with regard to merchandise traffic was to be ready to carry it when it was offered them, but they could not control the European markets and the seasons, which were both important factors in regard to the amount of merchandise. Their two great staples were cotton and grain. From cotton traffic they received 10 per cent. less, although the weight carried was only 3 per cent. below that of the previous half-year, showing that the railway companies in India had to recognise the introduction of competitive routes and rates. On the carriage of wheat they had had a decrease of Rs. 3, 16,000, but this was no more than might have been expected, for he found that the total quantity of wheat exported from Bombay in the half-year under review showed a decrease of 34½ per cent. compared with the quantity exported in the December half of 1892. The Secretary of State for India had authorized the arrangement by which the servants of the company not domiciled in India would be admitted to the benefit of an exchange compensation allowance on the same terms as had been granted to servants of the other Indian railway companies and of the Government of India of a similar class. By this arrangement these servants were allowed to remit half their pay to England at a fixed exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee. This arrangement was a very beneficial one for their servants, but it would, no doubt, affect the company's revenue in the future. The proprietors would also be seriously affected by the question of exchange in connexion with their surplus profits and the amount of dividend which they would receive in excess of the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. Mr. W. H. Blake seconded the motion. In answer to questions the chairman stated that they used Indian coal very extensively, and their coal cost them 18s. a ton now compared with £2 10s. a ton some years ago. The motion was adopted.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held on Friday (June 22) at the Cannon-street Hotel. Major-General J. S. Trevor, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. He stated that on the Baroda Railway proper there had been an increase of about 11 per cent. in their gross earnings, and their expenses had decreased about 5 per cent. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there had been an increase in expenses as well as in earnings, but the increase in the expenses represented only two-fifths of the increase in the earnings. Even this, however, would have looked better, but that they compared with a half-year in 1892 when they obtained a large credit—about two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees—for arrears of rent due to the East Indian and Indian Midland Railway Companies for the use of the Agra-bridge and Agra Fort Station ; and, moreover, the last half-year lost a large slice of their income from salt in consequence of the heavy rainfall having interrupted its manufacture at the Sambhar Lake. However, the broad fact that on their combined system their total earnings had increased nearly seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, while their expenses had decreased by one lakh of rupees, was sufficient to show that their staff in India had done their duty. The Secretary of State for India had permitted them to grant to their officers the same exchange compensation allowance as Government had granted to their own servants. On the 5th prox, they would receive a dividend of 10s., in addition to their guaranteed interest of 2½ per cent., as the result of last half-year's working. This was 5s. per cent. more than they received for the corresponding period of 1892, but he regretted to state that their forecast of the dividend for the current half-year, payable in January, 1895, was not so good by 2s. 6d. per cent. as the sum paid last January. In other words, they did not think that, with due regard to prudence they would be able to pay more than 2 per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest—that was, £2 10s. per cent. in all, instead of £2 12s. 6d. per cent. last January, exclusive of the bonus of £1 5s. per cent. then distributed out of their accumulated reserves. The reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. in the dividend now foreshadowed was due, not to their expecting to get less net revenue—on the contrary, they hoped to receive nearly three lakhs of rupees more than they did at the same time in 1893 as their share of surplus profits—but to the fact that in making their forecast they had calculated the rupee at 1s. instead of 1s. 7·32d., the rate they realized in October, 1893. The fall in the value of the rupee had been fully 25 per cent. since 1885, when he first addressed them from the chair. If the rupee fell further, he was rather afraid that their augmenting revenues—should they continue to increase—would not meet, besides the depeciation and the charges now being incurred for the renewal of five locomotives annually, the further expenses (estimated to absorb in the aggregate in paragraph 13 of the directors' report. Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens seconded the motion, which was adopted.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on June 27. Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachey (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he would first draw attention to the actual results of the half-year, compared with the estimate, which was that they would make gross receipts for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1893, of Rs. 2,38,93,000, whereas they had really made Rs. 2,41,97,000. The amount available for dividend enabled them to pay 8s. in addition to the guarantee. Under all the circumstances, therefore, he thought that the result would be regarded as satisfactory, and as indicative of the vitality of the traffic of the railway. As regarded the half-year which closed on June 30, they estimated that they would receive a surplus that would enable them to pay 21s. in addition to the guarantee, supposing the rate of exchange at which the money was remitted was 1s. 1d., but every rise or fall of ½d. in the rate of exchange affected the dividend to the extent of 4¾d. per cent. From recent investigations made at Calcutta the company had formulated a claim against the Government for sums overpaid in the telegraphic department, and if they got that sum refunded they would be able to pay 1s. more dividend, or 22s. in addition to the guarantee. The return of guaranteed interest and dividend for 1893 was at the rate of 125 11s. 6d. per cent. of deferred annuity capital, as compared with £5 19s. 6d. in 1892. The coal export trade in India continued to advance steadily. There was no possible reason why the whole of the coal now exported from England, whether required on land or for consumption at sea east of Aden should not be replaced by Indian coal, and in the competition for this business Bengal would have very great advantages, to which it would be the obvious interest of the East Indian Railway to contribute. Mr. B. W. Colvin seconded the motion. In answer to questions, the chairman said he knew of no other railway in the world which was worked even approximately as cheaply as the East Indian. The report was adopted.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting was held, on June 26, at Gracechurch-street. Captain J. G. Johnston (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the third-class passengers had contributed 98 ½ per cent. in numbers and 91¼ per cent. in receipts. The directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. free of income tax, should be paid, making with the guaranteed interest of £1 10s. per cent, a total of £1 15s., or equal to a rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and that the balance of £544 should be carried forward. The term of three years during which the agreed peyment by the Secretary of State for India of 3½ per cent. per annum had been made expired on the 31st of December, 1893, and the stockholders were for the future dependent upon surplus profits for any return. Notwithstanding the disappointment in recent traffic returns and the great depreciation in the rupee, the board had confidence in the power of the line to earn a reasonable surplus over the guarantee.—In reply to a question, the chairman said that the whole of the damage caused by the floods had been repaired, and had cost about £5,000 The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on June 22.—Sir Andrew R. Scoble, M.P. (chairman), drew attention to the fact that the board had been able to renew 3½ per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent. for £1,000,000. There had been satisfactory increases in all the main items of the coaching traffic, except the military, the small falling-off in which, however, was probably accidental. Of the net increase of Rs. 85,861, the sum of Rs. 72,000 was due to the normal development of all classes of the ordinary passenger traffic. A contract had been entered into with the Secretary of State under which the Bhopal State Railway, which had hitherto been worked for the Government under provisional arrangements, would be worked definitely as part of the company's system during the continuance of the main contract in respect to the company's own lines. The results of the working for the period under review gave gross receipts Rs. 22,03,158, and expenditure Rs. 15,32,481, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,70,676. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. Blake, and agreed to.

W. I. PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held on June 27. Mr. Septimus R. Scott (chairman), said the business of the company was going on quietly and satisfactorily, and the report required but little explanation from him. The working of the current half-year was proceeding well, and an increase would have been shown already had it not been for the fact that the traffic had been interfered with at Bombay by the Customs officials, who required duty to be paid on goods carried over their line, although they were only being moved from one part of India to the other. The difficulty was overcome. The Portuguese Government had kept excellent faith with the company all the way through. The report was adopted.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held, at Winchester House, on June 26. General A. Fraser presided, and having alluded with regret to the loss which the company had sustained by the death of the late chairman, Sir Richard J. Mead, said that the gross earnings were slightly less than those of the corresponding half of 1892, but the net receipts, owing to greater economy in working, were Rs.9,857 more. A heavy and prolonged monsoon mainly explained the falling-off in the gross receipts. The normal rainfall in the country traversed by the line was 28in. to 30in. annually, but that during 1893 was about 70in. The tabulated figures in the report showed, he thought, that steady progress was being made by the railway, and the directors had every reason to anticipate that that progress was likely to continue. The board had every reason to be gratified with the economies which had been effected. The latest advices pointed to larger receipts in the current half-year than they had ever had before. The directors expected that the total would be sixteen and a-half lakhs, which was one lakh more than last and two more than the previous year. They were informed that the preliminary surveys had been made for the extension of the line to the North-West, and they would probably hear more of the matter when it had been laid before the Government.—The report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum approved.

THE INDIAN ARMY REORGANISATION

THE questions involved in the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands are now being carefully discussed between the War Office and India Office, in order that all points of difficulty might be properly settled before the scheme drawn up by the Indian military authorities comes into operation, as it is proposed it should do at the end of the year. There seems to be no doubt now, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that if all can be made right the Presidency system will cease to exist after Oct. 1, and that an army corps organisation will take its place for military administration purposes. There are some who view the new departure with anxiety ; who see, or think they see, danger in the uprooting of those landmarks which, in a period of great danger to British India, proved so effectual in stemming the tide of mutiny, But it is too late now to enter into such matters. Both sides have made the best possible use of the arguments for and against the reorganisation scheme. The moment, however, that the Home military authorities who for many years were the strongest opponent of the army corps proposal, gave signs of wavering, the Presidency system might be said to have been doomed. The new scheme is *now virtually* accepted in its entirety, and it only remains for the details to receive official sanction so that the redistribution of commands and duties may take effect from Oct. 1, or at latest Jan. 1. It is the most sweeping and important change which the Indian Army has undergone in the last thirty years. In drawing up the scheme now under dicussion between Downing Street and Pall Mall, the Indian military authorities have proceeded, as far as possible, on the lines prescribed by the Committee which investigated the subject so exhaustively at Simla in 1888. It remains to be seen to what extent the draft proposal will be accepted, but the prevailing impression is that the modification will turn out to be of slight importance, care having been taken to consult all interest, and to prevent the occurrence of those unpleasantnesses between departments which would be bound to arise if, in the distribution of commands and staff appointments, there were any attempt made to dispute the right of the Horse Guards to protect the imperial, as distinct from purely local, officers. This is naturally a matter of vital importance, for upon the equitable adjustment of rival claims at the outset the smooth working of the new system largely depends.

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED). VS. SMITH (ADMINISTRATOR IN INDIA TO THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM WALLACE DECEASED).

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bombay of Dec. 5, 1893, varying in certain particulars, but otherwise affirming, a judgment of Mr. Justice Farran. By an agreement dated July 22, 1864, made between Mr. William Wallace and the appellants, it was agreed *inter alia* that, in consideration of Mr. Wallace's transferring to the latter certain property in Burma, he, his executors or administrators, should be entitled to have allotted to him or them 100 fully paid-up shares in the company of 2,500 rupees each. By clause 13 in the agreement it was provided that Mr. Wallace, his executors or administrators, should be entitled, so long as he or they should hold the 100 shares to an extra or preferential dividend equal to one-third of such surplus net profits of the company as might remain after paying a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. on the capital of the company, and after setting apart from time to time a portion of the profits as a reserve fund. In accordance with these provisions Mr. Wallace transferred the property referred to the company, and 100 fully paid-up shares were allotted to him and entered in his name in the company's register. Mr. Wallace died in 1888, and by his will directed that his executors or administrators should hold the 100 shares in trust for his surviving brothers. The company refused to admit that the respondent, Mr. Smith, as administrator of the estate in India, was entitled to the preferential dividend under clause 13, and the latter consequently brought the present suit in the High Court of Bombay, claiming that it might be declared that clause 13 was still in operation, and that the preferential dividend was payable on the shares to him as administrator. Mr. Justice Farran who heard the case, decided that clause 13 was still in operation, and that extra or preferential dividend was payable to the respondent as administrator. On appeal the High Court of Bombay affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Farran, with a variation upon a point as to which the respondent had taken exception. At the close of the arguments for the appellants, counsel for the respondents were not called upon. Lord Macnaghten gave the judgment of their lordships, intimating that they would humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed, and that the appellants would pay the costs.

A CASE was tried, on Thursday, says the *Madras Mail*, by Mr. O. R. Jones, Chief Presidency Magistrate, which throws a light on the doings of some of the native police constabulary. Unfortunately, the chief actor and culprit in the affair has absconded from Madras, and although a warrant has been issued for his arrest, he has not as yet been seized. On the 28th April last, late at night, a man, by the name of Moonian, was found drunk and incapable by a police constable, named Narainswamy, near the Royal Hotel, Mount Road. He was taken charge of and conveyed to the Station. On the way the police constable apparently thought that this was a fine opportunity of earning a little *kudos* and getting promotion. He accordingly took a cow that was safely secured in the house of one Veeraswamy Naidu, and charged the drunken Moonian with having stolen it. The charge having been investigated by the European inspector of police, was found to be totally false. As soon as Police Constable Narainswamy knew that he was

Indian payments in England continue to be met, in whole or in part, by fresh issues of sterling loans.—*Times.*

MR. BALFOUR ON ECONOMICS AND JOURNALISM.

At the annual meeting of the British Economic Association, held on Wednesday (27th ultimo) in the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, a paper was read on "Political Economy and Journalism," by Professor J. Shields Nicholson. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., who was in the chair, said in the course of the short speech which he made:—Professor Nicholson has undertaken a very formidable task—the task, namely, of proselytizing the newspaper press of this country. For my own part I never ventured upon any undertaking so audacious in character. (Laughter.) The newspaper press of this country is one of the institutions under which we live, which we submit to, which we profit by, which we suffer from (laughter), but which we do not criticize. (Laughter.) At all events that is the attitude which I have always taken up upon this important subject. But one comment I may perhaps be permitted to make upon the line which Professor Nicholson has taken to-night. He has assumed throughout his address that the writers in newspapers and the newspapers themselves fulfil in modern society a function analogous to that of the Church in earlier ages and of missionaries of the present time in less civilized communities. Well, I do not deny there may be some particle of truth in that view. But there is another view of the newspaper which, I think, also has its element of truth. Now, what is a newspaper? I presume it is, in the first instance, a commercial speculation requiring an enormous capital, great skill and dexterity in the management of that capital, and, like all other undertakings of a similar kind, those who run the concern have got to look to their customers. They do not exist primarily—or at all events I presume the capitalist who provides the money does not exist—for the purpose of converting the people. He exists largely for the purpose of obtaining dividends, and I am not at all sure that Professor Nicholson is right in supposing that by practising sound economy dividends are likely to be increased. (Laughter.) I have always been profoundly interested in a paradox—an unsolved paradox, as I think it—which lies at the root of all these discussions. Political economy, if it is anything in the world, is a science. If it is not a science we exist—this society exists—in vain, for our object, that for which we exist, for which we have come together, is to promote directly scientific investigations.

SCIENCE AND POPULAR OPINION.

Now, the public have never yet mixed themselves up in scientific investigations without spoiling the investigations and doing themselves a good deal of harm. The public have left the scientific man alone. They have but vaguely understood the character of his labours; they have been content to profit by them without apprehending them. In political economy it has been and is now more and more different every day. It always has been different, and the difference has emphasized itself day by day, and the result is that you do not leave the economist to work out his results in scientific independence as you permit the chemist or the physicist; but the public insist on coming in at any moment and pronouncing on the results of labours, from which, therefore, they do not draw the full profit which they might draw. I do not pretend to be able to see any solution of this difficulty. The idea that a democracy—or without using the word democracy, which appears to suggest controversies which are far from our minds on the present occasion—the idea that any large body of public opinion can express views worth having on difficult economic subjects appears to me to be absurd. You have only to ask the first man in the street what his views are upon some very simple economic problem, not at all more difficult to understand than the fifth proposition of Euclid, and he will tell you those are abstract metaphysical discussions far above his ability, but that common-sense tells him this or the other with regard to the practical issue. The man you meet in the streets is the man who rules our destinies, and whether our destinies are going to be better ruled under his scientific guidance than they would be if we were really permitted to profit by the unselfish scientific investigation of economists I do not pretend to say. At all events, of this I despair. I do not believe that in spite of Professor Nicholson's address, we shall ever get newspapers, which are run on commercial principles, to insist upon their readers understanding scientific political economy. I do not believe you will ever get the public to take the trouble to master the real elements of the problem, on which it may be in some cases that its own economical prosperity depends. Therefore, unless they will consent to follow the teaching of those who are prepared to devote their minds to these subjects, or unless, which is possible, the untutored instincts of the community—which is, I say, possibly, though I think unlikely—are a fairly better guide of public policy than science—unless, one of these days, one of those contingencies occurs, I confess I think it is more than probable that the community will commit many economic blunders, from which both the generation which commits them and those who come after for many generations will suffer.

FESTIVAL AT THE WOKING MOSQUE.

A highly representative gathering of religious Mahomedans of standing, belonging to various nationalities, took place at the beautiful and picturesquely situated Woking Mosque, on the 14th ultimo, when the Id-ul-Asha was celebrated in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice. The Turkish Embassy was represented by Abdul Haq Hamit Bey, the senior secretary, and Ibrahim Faid Bey, another secretary, Khalil Effendi, a well-read Moulvi, who acted as imam, conducted the prayers. The Persian Ambassador, who was to have presided at the dinner that follows them, was taken ill, but he sent his son, Mirza Mahdi Khan, and his secretaries, Mirzas Luif Ali Khan and Hussein Kuli Khan, who are excellent scholars, to represent him officially. Among Indians there were Surgeon-Major Dr. Sayad Hassan Belgrami, brother of the Nizam of Hyderabad's secretary, and a medical man and scholar of rare distinction, Sayad Hussein, the son of a Hyderabad Nawab, the son of an Oudh Taluqdar, and others. The prayers were followed by a Halal dinner, which also comprised Indian, Persian, and Turkish dishes thus reminding the guests of their native countries. The visitors then scattered about the pleasure grounds of the Oriental University Institute, which are now in full bloom. Some examined the Oriental manuscripts in its museum, while others left to see the Mahomedan cemetery, reserved by the institute for Mahomedans at Brookwood, six minutes' rail from Woking. It is on a small mound, which points to Mecca, and otherwise complies with the minutest requirements of Mahomedan funerals. An inscription in Arabic and English indicates the locality, and detailed instructions for the construction of Mahomedan graves as also a map are let into the boundary stone.

A certain number of soldiers in India have been allowed to cancel their "extension" this year by refunding the £2 "bounty," and also some who did not receive a bounty. They will proceed home next trooping season. This concession is only reasonable, for some soldiers may have situations secured for them at home, and it is only right that a man in time of peace should be permitted to take his discharge or get transferred to the Army Reserve at any time after his first period of service when suitable situations may be offered him in civil life.

The *Deutsche Revue* prints the concluding portion of the reminiscences of Signor Crispi's last visit to Friedrichsruh. Prince Bismarck expressed himself in very forcible terms on the subject of baldness. "Moltke," he said, "wears a wig which deceives nobody. If I wore a wig I should give vent to all my humours, and wear wigs of all kinds—long, short, and middle-sized; fair and brown. In my eyes a wig is something ahead of hair, instead of wool, silk, or cotton. I should, therefore, wear my wig as a hood, and there are coats of different kinds—some warmer and others lighter. There was a time when I made up my mind to wear a wig, when I was in St. Petersburg. My excuse was the cold. At a temperature of twenty-five or thirty degrees (Reaumur) below freezing-point I had some times to stand bareheaded, with scarcely more hair on my head than I have now. This nuisance recurred annually at the blessing of the Neva. Others had worn wigs before me, and so I got one. At a review at Warsaw before the Czar Alexander II. and the Prince Regent of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor William I., I had to ride and wear a military uniform. A helmet is a bad protection against both heat and cold, so I resolved to put on my wig. We were galloping in the retinue of the Princes, when a General beside me looked at me astonished, half scoffingly, 'What, do you wear a wig?' 'Is it to be seen?' I replied. 'Yes, devilish disagreeably. It's slipping down on one side.' It was the fact. The carriage in which I was to drive home was standing at some distance. I left the general staff where it was. My General accompanied me, and we spurred our horses. I stopped my horse in the carriage—not an easy matter, for it was a thoroughbred—and there and then, in the presence of the Czar, the princes, the general staff, and the army, I took off my helmet, tore off the wig, and threw it into the carriage. The Prince Regent, who attached great importance to forms, afterwards said to me, rather testily, 'What a diabolical manœuvre you executed with that wig of yours?'"

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, June 26.

1st Life Guards—Lieut the Hon J S R Tufnell, from 3rd Bn the Royal Sussex Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E B Cook, appointed Adjutant.

4st Dragoon Guards Capt J S Willett retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

1st Dragoons—Capt and G Troyte-Bullock retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut J W M Wood to be Captain, vice E G Troyte-Bullock.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut C B Bulkeley-Johnson to be Captain vice Brevet-Major H C N Littledale, promoted into 4th Dragoon Guards; Sec-Lieut A L Lawson to be Lieutenant vice C B Bulkeley-Johnson

9th Lancers—Capt C St Clair Cameron retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut C G M Adam to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

15th Hussars—Lieut M S Welby to be Captain, vice E C Knox, promoted; Sec Lieut N St V R Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice M S Welby.

Royal Artillery—Lt-Col the Hon F W J Shore retires on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Capt E Bickford, for service as Gunnery Instructor in India; Capt J W G Dawkins, for service on the Staff; Lieut H W A Christie, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut A Bayspoole (district office), for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. Major H Barron to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon F W J Shore, retired; Capt C P Trisco t, D S O, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice H Barron, promoted; Capt W C Saville, from the Seconded List, to be Captain on the establishment; Capt C R Buckle, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice E Bickford, seconded; Capt R Percy-Smith, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice J W G Dawkins, seconded; Lieut T Y Osmond (district officer from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice A Bayspoole, seconded. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: G M D Bruce, G R M Matthew-Lannowe, P W heatley, W H Ramage-Dawson, R E F Wemyss. Qmr J T Dawson to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col D T Frere, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on retired pay from May 21, 1894, and not on half-pay, as stated in the "Gazette" of May 22, 1891. Lieut-Cols T H Anstey and G T Plunket, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Colonels, are placed on retired pay. The following Majors to be Lieut-Colonels:—C H Brookes, vice T H Anstey; A R F Forward, D S O, vice G T Plunkett. The following Captains to be Majors:—A H Mason, D S O, vice Col D A Scott, D S O, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army; H Appleton vice C H Brookes; J E Dickie, vice A R F Forward D S O. The following Lieutenants to be Captains—R T Dixon, vice A H Mason, D S O; R P Lee, vice H Appleton; C C Perceval, vice J E Dickie.

Grenadier Guards Sec Lieut C V C Hobart to be Lieutenant, vice C d'U P P Powney, resigned.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col F J Fane, on completion of five years' service in command of the 102nd Regimental District (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), is placed on half-pay. Col M P Blake, on completion of his period of service in command of the 88th Regimental District (the Connaught Rangers), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut Capt A V D Fitzgerald to be Captain, vice E H Molyneux-Seel, seconded.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut W H Trevor to be Lieutenant, vice W Rayden, resigned.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut E L Swifte is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Yorkshire Regt—Sec Lieut J H Little, to be Lieutenant, vice E W Anketell-Jones promoted.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut J C H McCaskill is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G B M Sarel is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut A A James is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt. Sec Lieut R R Bowlby to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Lieut W T Potts to be Captain, vice B Witherby, appointed Adjutant.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut C L S Brown is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Unattached List.—The order of precedence of the following Sec. Lieutenants, whose commissions are dated Aug 30, 1893, is as follows—H de C O'Grady, J C Coldstream, C L Storr, K L W Mackenzie, H S Moberly, C A Vivian, H B St. John, E W Waddington, F D Russell, A L Barrett, A K Heyland, F Nicolas, L H R Ames, J E B Johnson, G Rooke, S F B Dalrymple Hay.

Army Service Corps.—Major J Stoneman to be Lieut-Colonel on the Supernumerary List.

Staff.—Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col G C Sartorious C B, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col E Cunningham, Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment; Col M S Crofton D S O, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col J E Harris, who is about to vacate that appointment; Capt D Baird, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be A D C to Lieut-Gen H C Rowlands, V C, C B, commanding the troops, Scottish District; Capt D Haig, 7th Hussars, to be A D C to Lieut-Gen J K Freeth, C M G, Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland.

Army Chaplains' Department.—The Rev T H Chapman, B D, to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, dated May 13, 1888, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, pay or pension, or increase of pay, prior to June 11, 1893, and not to carry back allowances.

Ordnance Store Department.—The following temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance with the temporary rank of Captain, vice Capt C W Bowlby, Connaught Rangers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired—Lieut L A Brooks, the West India Regt.

Army Veterinary Department.—Vet Lieut A H Lane is seconded for service in the Egyptian Army.

Brevet.—Major A H Mason, D S O, R E, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services during the Manipur Expedition, 1891.

Memoranda.—Col V G Clayton, Colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Engineer, South Africa, is placed on retired pay; Col J R Hogg, on completion of his period of service as Colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Engineer, Malta, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Col W H King-Harman, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay; Lieut-Cols W Riddell and C H Atchison, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay; Sec Lieut H A C Johnston, Half-Pay List, retires his commission; Deputy-Commissary and Hon Lieut J Sykes Sykes, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy-Assistant Commissary W Doughty, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col E. Cunningham is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army.—Col J M C Galloway, Madras Cavalry, to be Major-General.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Capts A W B Wade, M B, and A J Boyd, M D, whose appointments to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers was notified in the *Gazette* of June 12, 1894, should have been described as of the 2nd Vol Bn, the Hampshire Regt and the 1st Vol Bn the Bedfordshire Regt respectively.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—R B Farquhar, to Havock (June 26); J T Hardinge, G H R Erroll and J H Butt, to President, additional, for coaling duties, during the Manœuvres of 1894 (June 25); P C Dudgeon, to Bonaventure (July 5); C F Oldham, to Bonaventure, additional, for marine survey in India.

Lieutenants.—A D Ricardo, E R Le Marchant, C B Miller, and L C Lister, to Bonaventure (July 5); H Le D Stapleton, to Bonaventure, and then to Howe (July 5); M Singer, to Resolution (July 5); G S Gunn, to Hydrographic Department (June 25); E Charrington, to Samar (June 26); D R L Nicholson, to Ramillies; G H B Mundy, to Sans Pareil; G S Shuckburgh (assistant and G.) and H O Boger, to Amphion; R H Keate, to Inflexible (June 29).

Sub-Lieutenants.—G Cator, to Hornet (June 26); F G P Butler, to Havoc (June 29); R G A W Stapleton-Cotton, to Cockatrice (June 29); R G A W Stapleton, to Cockatrice (June 29); D F Musgrave, to Bonaventure, undated; J F de Montmorency, to Bonaventure (July 5); D M Anderson, to Active (June 29).

Midshipmen.—A T Stewart, A Sussmann, and F A Grimston, to Bonaventure, undated.

Naval Cadet.—E C Lucas, to Bonaventure, undated.

Staff Commander.—G S Ralph, to Benbow (July 5).

Staff Engineer.—T Rule to Bonaventure (July 5)

Engineers.—G H Morris, to Raven, undated; H Toop, to Bonaventure, H E Tregenna, to Burrosa; C G Taylor, to St. George, (June 25); C L R Perkins, to Grafton, J M Simpson, to Andromache, S Ham, to Hebe, F G Jacobs, to Sappho, H Abbott, to Terpischore, C H Leehy, to Pique, W C Marcam, to Tamar, (June 26); W H Meadus, to Scylla, undated; H Toop, to Bonaventure (July 5).

Assistant-Engineers.—A P S Spencer, to Gibraltar, (June 25); W H Crichton, to Theseus, J H Barker, to Grafton (June 29); F T Smith, to Tamar, (June 26); probationary, to Tamar (June 29); M Rundle and H H Ricketts (probationary), to Bonaventure (July 5).

Staff Surgeons.—R Bentham, to Bonaventure (July 5); Skeays, to Colossus (July 5).

Surgeon—F W Parker, to Bonaventure (July 5).

Gunners—H Middleton, to Sheldrake, undated; H W Lainsbury, to Hornet (June 26); J Rowe, to Flora (June 22); W J Crothers, to Pembroke, additional (June 22); T Rockey, to Bonaventure (July 5).

Boatswains—E J Case and T J McDonald, to Raven, undated; A Parnall, to Onyx, Q D D, undated.

Carpenters—J A Hoskin and J H Bennet, to Bonaventure (July 5).

Admiralty, June 20, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt G Stanley has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet—E Charrington, P V Oliver (June 15).

June 21, 1894—The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet—A J Nye, W J Brown (June 7).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 17, 1886, Staff Engineer H Cook has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer on the Retired List (June 15).

Engineer F J Flood has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 1).

June 21, Royal Marine Artillery—Major G A L Rawstorne has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1886.

June 22—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surg A T Rimell has been placed on the Retired List. Assistant-Paymr D B L Hoskins has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The Hull coroner has been investigating an extraordinary case, in which a would-be suicide died from fear of his own action. The deceased, Edward Dent, forty-seven years of age, owned, up to a few years ago, a large drapery establishment. He became bankrupt, and this affected his mind somewhat. When his wife and family were away he borrowed a clothes-line from a neighbour, went into his own house, and drew down the blinds. The woman who had lent him the rope, seeing this, raised an alarm, and, an entry being effected, Dent was found kneeling on the ground, with the rope round his neck, dead. The doctor who was summoned saw a mark of a cord round the neck, but, as he thought the appearances were not consistent with the idea that death had resulted from hanging, he made a post-mortem examination. He then found that death was due to syncope. Fear or excitement in contemplation of the deed had acted on a weak and diseased heart, and Dent had died before he could put his intention into execution. The doctor, in giving evidence, said that he had been unable to find a record of a similar case. The jury returned a verdict of death from syncope.

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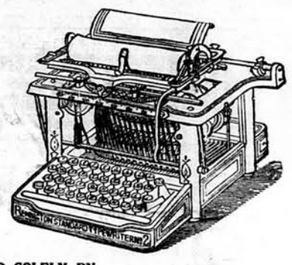

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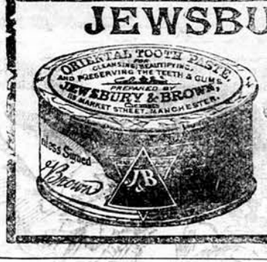

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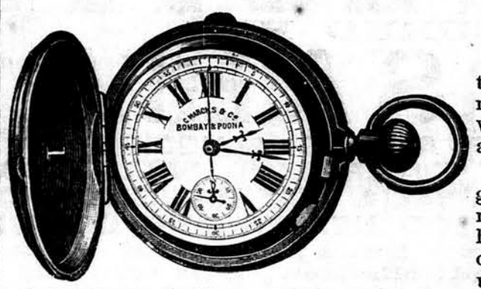

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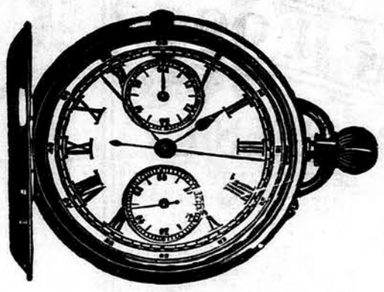

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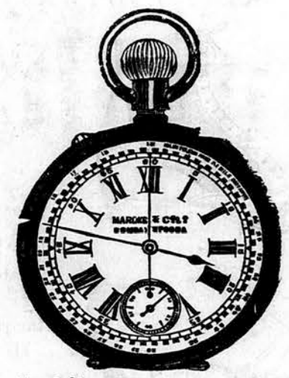

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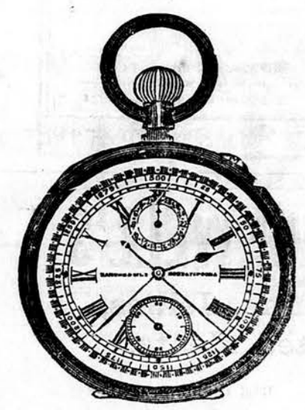

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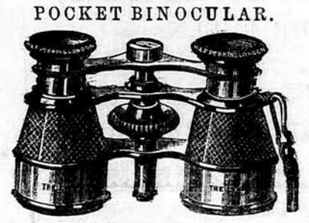

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